New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

CAMP LIFE.

[illegible]

Everybody is aware that the General is a small man, with light gray eyes, light hair, and a clean-shaved face. He looks about 33 years of age. He is slight in his appearance, and rather spare and of sallow complexion, but has great powers of endurance. [illegible]

[illegible]

While Granada was the General's head-quarters he lived in an easy, dashing style. He occupied a commodious house; superior French cooks were in his kitchen, and his table groaned in a connected, quiet manner, with all the delicacies of the country. It is said that you only need money in Nicaragua to procure everything desirable. You can get the finest of beef; chickens can be had almost for the killing; fowls, eggs and delicious fish from the lake are in abundance, and nearly every variety of vegetable found in the markets of New-York can be had to order. At Granada, up to the time he left it, General WALKER was accustomed to give soirées, sometimes as often as once a week. A very neat ball-room was fitted up at his quarters, and the music was supplied by an excellent band. [illegible]

[illegible]

But all this has changed. The hero of Nicaragua was obliged to evacuate and burn his capital a few months since, and in that conflagration disappeared all sports of the turf, soirées and serenades. He has been too busy lately to amuse himself with such trifles, and it will doubtless be some time before he again indulges them as the pastimes of his capital.

General WALKER's soldiers seldom drink fourth-proof brandy, but Jamaica spirits and aguardiente—a kind of indigenous rum—are in request. A free use of these liquors by the men, after eating heartily of vegetables, is almost certain to produce cholera, too frequently leading to fatal results. Sometimes the men find they can't get the ardent—the commissary having none to dispense, and their credit with the retailers being out at elbows. In such cases the poor fellows have to suffer patiently, and devote themselves the more earnestly to tobacco.

Cigars made from superior tobacco raised in the country are abundant, but in manufacture they are much inferior to the long nines employed here to puff smoke into ladies' faces. The women prepare the cigars in Nicaragua, and they make them too soft and too loose to smoke well; but what is wanting in quality is partially made up in quantity. Now and then a box of Havanas finds its way into the country, and happy is the man who can secure it for his own use.

In the palmier days of Gen. WALKER's rule, provisions were abundant, even to the man without a dime. At Virgin Bay, for example, the men when off duty would get permission to go out and shoot a few fowl, or catch a mess of the lake fish. After supplying their own needs, perhaps they would turn over the balance to the St. Charles or United States Hotel in payment for a week's bill or rum account. But now such sporting is played out, and a piece of fresh beef [illegible] on a stick or a ramrod, stands in lieu of [illegible].

The soldiers generally do their own washing, for the native laundresses turn up their noses at scrip, and wouldn't take the best New-York bank note at one cent on the dollar. The hard cash is their delight, and with the money in advance they will condescend to wash any man's linen at a price ranging from one dime upward.

When off duty, with nothing else to do, the men eagerly pounce on a stray novel or newspaper, and circulate it around for the convenience of all hands. Games at cards, either brag or monte, are favorite pastimes, and occasionally there is some lively betting going on.

"Affairs of honor" among the soldiers are not of infrequent occurrence. Such meetings take place unknown to the Commander-in-Chief—for he has forbidden dueling—and seldom result in anything more serious than a flesh-wound.

In general, WALKER has demolished his foes in the great battle that, according to the last intelligence, he was about to fight on the 4th or 5th of the present month, his followers may stand a better chance than they have lately done, of going back to venison and [illegible], soirées and serenades.

THE VOICE OF A PRIVATE—SECRETARY MARCY CANNOT HELP WALKER'S MEN.

We have been rehearsing above the tales that returned officers tell us. But now we give a letter from a private himself. Out of his sky the rose tints have faded pretty generally, and his sky and his soul alike reflect only the blues. JOSEPH HALL—for that is the lad's name—was beguiled by the New-York Emigrant Agency's offer of a free farm to accept the offer of a free ticket to Punta Arenas. But, arrived there, he found that he must lay down the [illegible] and the hoe, or rather that he was not privileged to take them up, but instead must shoulder a musket and go soldiering after Gen. WALKER. He told his story by letter to his mother, and she [illegible] transmitted it to Secretary MARCY, asking aid from the highest earthly source for the recovery of her disappointed son. That letter we cannot reproduce; but here is another received soon after, which we are furnished for publication:

GRANADA, Oct. 26, 1856.

DEAR MOTHER & UNCLE—I write these few lines to you hoping to find you in good health. Dear mother & uncle I am sorry to say I am in bad health since I came to this country from being out at night [illegible]. Every one that comes to this country with free passage has to join the army and can't get home without he pays 25 dollars. Dear mother and uncle we don't get no pay nor a [illegible] to eat. We are [illegible] fighting with the natives. [illegible] Dear mother and uncle I wrote two letters to you since I came here and got no answer. I hope to see New York once more. Dear mother and uncle I hope you will let no one see this letter. Send me account as quick as possible and let me know how all relations and friends are. No more at present from your son and nephew.

JOSEPH HALL.

Secretary MARCY could do nothing to relieve Mr. HALL, nor to console his friends. The following is the reply which was received at the District Attorney's office yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1857.

Mrs. THOMAS CASEY, No. 175 Washington-street, New-York:

MADAM—Your letter of the 12th inst. was received yesterday. I regret that it is not in the power of the Department to facilitate the return of your son, JOSEPH HALL, from Nicaragua, even if he should be successful in procuring a release from military service in WALKER's army. Our Government has not at this time any Minister in Nicaragua, nor has it any officers in the neighborhood where WALKER is supposed to be, through whom representations, on behalf of your son, could be presented.

Returning your son's letter as you request, I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

WM. L. MARCY.

Marine Matters.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE PILOT SCHOONER SARAH S. BIRD, WITH ALL HER CREW.

The New-York Board of Underwriters, about the middle of January last, chartered the schooner *Sarah S. Bird* to cruise off this coast for the relief of distressed vessels. She was supplied with a large quantity of provisions and water, with extra lines and hawsers. Some twenty extra men were put on board; and her whole crew numbered 29. She sailed on the 18th of January, and was two days afterwards spoken southeast of the Highlands. Since that time no tidings whatever have been received from her, and she has been about given up as lost. These forebodings are, at length, confirmed by the pilot-boat *Satyr*, Captain DANIEL LANE, which arrived Tuesday from a cruise, and reports that a few days since he passed a schooner's mast, with the rigging attached, 15 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat, the mast having the letters "*S. S. B.*" cut upon its heel. The former chief mate of the schooner says he cut those letters himself in that part of the spar. The vessel was probably wrecked in the gale of the 19th of January, and went to pieces, all hands having perished with her.

SOUND STEAMERS—CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday, March 2, these steamers will leave New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. instead of 4 o'clock. The *Plymouth Rock* leaves here on Sunday next at 4 P. M., to be ready to take her place from Stonington, Monday night; the *Commodore* will leave here Saturday, and will also return on Sunday with freight. This Sunday trip is made on account of the *Vanderbilt* being damaged by ice, and requiring repairs, the *Commodore* taking her place.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER ROUTE.

The *Connecticut* has been put into dock for repairs to her stem, which was broken by the ice. She will be ready in a day or two.

The *Commonwealth*, on Tuesday, brought one hundred and twenty car-loads of freight from Allyn's Point, making about four ordinary trains of freight cars. She left again last evening, at 5 o'clock, heavily laden, being detained two hours by the rush of goods going forward. This line was never better equipped for the freight business than at present.

FALL RIVER LINE.

This line also adopts the change from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. for its hour of departure from New-York on and after Monday next, March 2. The *Bay State* left yesterday, jammed with freight, and an increased number of passengers. The *Empire State* leaves to-day at 4 o'clock. The *State of Maine*, which was the first boat through from New-York, was much damaged in her upper works by the ice, and is undergoing repairs at Fall River.

PROVIDENCE PROPELLERS.

The Commercial Steamboat and Propeller Company are once more under full headway with their six propellers, leaving every day at 12 o'clock from each end of the route. The names of the boats are the *Osprey*, *Curlew*, *Westchester*, *Petrel*, *Pelican* and *Osceola*, three of them being about 500 tons each, and the other three about 300 tons each. The amount of freight passing over this route is almost incredible.

HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

The *Hendrik Hudson*, Capt. PECK, of the People's Line, left last evening at 6 o'clock upon the first trip of the season. Information from Castleton states that the ice dam had given way, and the ice was driven on to the east shore. No serious obstruction is feared, and the Company consider their business as begun for the season. The *Isaac Newton* and the *New World* will be put on the route in a few days. The *Oregon* will probably go up to-night. The *Francis Skiddy*, of the Merchants' Line, is to go up to-night.

This is unusually early in the season for the river to open to Albany, having occurred but once—in 1851, and then on the 24th of February—for a period of eleven years. The following is a summary:

1847	March 8	1852	March 28
1848	April 7	1853	March 21
1849	March 22	1854	March 16
1850	March 19	1855	March 29
1851	Feb. 24	1856	April 10

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.

The schooner *Sea Drift*, Captain RICHARDS, of Plymouth, arrived here yesterday in 55 days from Plymouth, Mass., (having sailed thence Jan. 2,) with cod-fish to E. CROWELL & Co. The *Sea Drift* has been most of this time *drifting* in the ice at Holmes' Hole and other places. She was the only vessel of a large number which sailed about the same time that has not been ashore. She has suffered no other damage than the loss of jibboom. The schooner *Estella*, a *fast sailer*, arrived one day ahead of the *Sea Drift*.

The Bark *Hersilia*, of Barnstable, which sunk in the harbor of New York by the ice, a few days since, had $40,000 insured on her cargo in this City, and $10,000 on the vessel in Boston. She was 300 tons, was built in Duxbury, 1848, and was rated A. 2.

The brig *Charles Williams*, ashore on Brigantine Beach, has most of her cargo discharged. She lays in a good position and will, no doubt, be got off in a day or two. The schooner *Carmelita*, ashore at the same place there, is waiting for a lighter to take the balance of her cargo. She is full of water, but by the use of steam pumps will probably be got off.

The steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, was on Wednesday evening taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs, having carried away her cut-water while breaking through the ice in the Sound, last week.

NEW STEAM REVENUE CUTTER.

The Treasury Department advertises for proposals and specifications for building a steam revenue cutter of 400 tons, with double engines and side wheels, to carry ten guns, to be of the fastest sailing qualities, and rigged as a sail vessel, and to be of sufficient strength not only for navigation, but also as a tug vessel in emergencies. Congress has appropriated $120,000 for the construction.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—The *Adriatic*, hence to New-York, which was stranded in Dungarvan Bay, and sold by auction Jan. 24, has been floated off, and was towed into Queenstown yesterday. The portion of her cargo on board will be conveyed to this port as soon as possible.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—The casks of gin Nos. 33,835, and 33,893, washed ashore on the island of Batz, are part of the cargo of the *Ocean Home*, Capt. MERRYMAN, from Rotterdam for New-York, run down and sunk Sept. 5, off the Lizard.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 7.—Capt. GIBBS, of American bark *Mary Lucretia*, reports that he left Mobile Dec. 21; experienced a heavy gale off Bermudas, and a continuation of gales off the mouth of the Bay of Biscay; shipped, while lying-to, a sea which broke three beams of the forecastle deck, took the roof of the midship house off, washed a boat away, and split the mainsail. On the 23d Dec. lost GEORGE W. FOSTER, 1st officer, who fell over the stern while hauling out the foot of the mizzen, and notwithstanding all endeavors could not save him.

Obituary.

Rev. ELI SMITH, D. D., the oldest American missionary in Syria, and a distinguished Arabic scholar, died at Beyrout on the 12th January. He has been in feeble health for several years. The Doctor accompanied Rev. Dr. ROBINSON in his explorations of the Holy Land. The great work of Dr. SMITH was an Arabic translation of the Bible; he had completed the New Testament, the Pentateuch and some of the Prophets. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1801. He entered the service of the American Board in 1826, soon after graduating at Andover.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Night Debate in the Senate on the Tariff Bill.

Passage of the Appropriation Bills in the House.

THE CASE OF MR. GILBERT—PROBABLE ACTION OF IMPLICATED MEMBERS.

Fracas Between Wright of Tennessee and Sherman of Ohio.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY.

A One-Sided Affair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The House did not proceed with GILBERT's case, being determined to get the appropriation bills secured—all of which passed. To-morrow he will be heard by counsel, and if PURVIANCE's resolution for trial fails, then he, MATTESON, WELCH and EDWARDS may resign, to remove all obstructions. This is the advice of their friends, and is favorably entertained as the best mode of avoiding what seems the fixed purpose of the majority in the chamber.

A fracas between WRIGHT of Tennessee, and SHERMAN of Ohio, nearly occurred in the House. They had sharp words a few days ago. This morning, WRIGHT came to the seat of HARRIS of Maryland, next to whom SHERMAN was sitting, to inquire about some person in Baltimore, and while HARRIS was examining a written memorandum of the person's name, WRIGHT looked at SHERMAN in what the latter supposed an insulting manner—whereupon SHERMAN threw wafers in his face.

Both parties then attempted to make an attack on the other, using offensive language, but HARRIS being between them, resolutely interposed, preventing a collision. Others also promptly interfered. It is said that WRIGHT and SHERMAN were armed and endeavored to draw weapons. The end is not yet, unless precautions are taken.

The so-called treaty with Mexico is a miserable contrivance, got up by FORSYTH without authority of any kind and intended to signalize himself and benefit others who do not appear. The President and Cabinet, with one or two exceptions, disapprove the whole proceeding, and will withhold it from the Senate.

All the statements about acquisition of territory are wholly unfounded. The bargain is all on the side of Mexico, and proposes that the United States shall lend her fifteen millions of dollars on the faith of her revenues. Of these she gets eight, England four, and three are retained to satisfy American claimants. We get what is styled commercial reciprocity—a Board to settle claims, and the new postal connection which has been offered gratis during the past year. Diplomatists laugh at this attempt to borrow as the broadest farce of the season, and our public men, with few exceptions, regard it as consummate trifling.

WILLIAM APPLETON, formerly member from Boston, is receiving a general welcome from friends here.

OBSERVER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, who declined a Cabinet appointment in order to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN from embarrassment concerning Pennsylvania, now says he will accept for the purpose of spiting Col. FORNEY, who headed the opposition to him.

The House took summary action to-day on all the remaining general appropriation bills upon its calendar, in order to proceed uninterruptedly on the reports of the Corruption Committee, which come up to-morrow. Nothing whatever was done with them to-day.

Mr. SUMNER was in his seat in the Senate about half an hour to-day, and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. PRATT presented the credentials of ANTHONY KENNEDY, elected Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill for the erection of a Post-Office building at Cairo, Illinois.

Mr. STUART moved that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the consideration of the memorial of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, and the memorials of the Legislature of Iowa, asking grants of lands.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the President to procure a steam revenue cutter to be stationed on the Pacific Coast.

MAILS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. BIGLER, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill to provide for the carrying of the mails from New-York to Para, South America, touching at the intermediate ports, and a bill for carrying the mails from Panama to Valparaiso on the West Coast of South America, in connection with the mail routes already established or hereafter to be established to New-Orleans, New-York and California.

Mr. FOOT moved, and the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of the petitions of the citizens of Vermont, praying for a modification of the Bounty Land Grant, and the memorial of the citizens of Kansas for a Homestead Bill.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL CASE.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had been requested to present a memorial from 27 Senators and 26 Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Indiana, stating that it was important to their rights as well as to the rights of that State that there should be a speedy discussion in the case of Mr. FITCH, who claims to have been elected to a seat in the Senate. He said the request of the petitioners seemed so reasonable that he trusted it would receive the favorable consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they would make an early report on the subject.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that he was prepared to make a report now, and proceeded to read it.

It sets forth that the Committee have found that some of the important matters of fact alleged by the contestants, relative to the manner in which the election of Mr. FITCH was held, are denied by him, and hence it became necessary to take the testimony of persons residing in Indiana for the better ascertainment of the disputed facts.

Mr. TOOMBS offered a resolution that, touching the case of contested election of Mr. FITCH, who has been returned and admitted to a seat from Indiana, the sitting member and all present protesting against his election be permitted to take testimony on the allegations of the contestants and of said member touching all matters therein contained, before any Judge of the District Court of the United States, or any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, by first giving ten days' notice of the time and place of such proceedings in some public gazette printed in the city of Indianapolis.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that one of the most important questions involved in the consideration of the legality of the election was, whether the persons who voted as members in the General Assembly were legally entitled to their seats or not. That was the controverted point, and the Committee were unable to report the facts to the Senate without such testimony.

Mr. STUART objected to the present consideration of the subject, as likely to give rise to debate and interfere with the morning business.

The resolution lies over under the rule, and the report was ordered to be printed.

COURT-HOUSE AT BOSTON.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for a Court-House at Boston.

TELEGRAPH FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill to expedite the construction of a line or lines of magnetic telegraph from the Atlantic to San Francisco.

Mr. STUART thought it a little singular that Southern Senators should have made so much opposition, yesterday, to the Submarine Telegraph Bill, and now, when a telegraph line is proposed on a Southern route, none of them open their mouths against it.

Messrs. THOMSON, RUSK, CLAY, BUTLER and IVERSON severally repelled with severe indignation the idea that they were governed by sectional considerations.

Mr. STUART said that a reference to the records of this Congress would show that he had stated no more than the truth. He referred to the violent opposition of the Southern Senators to the Northern Internal Improvement bills, but when those in the Southern States came forward the opposition subsided, and in some cases he had been required to vote for bills of this character by Southern Senators, who were restrained by constitutional objections from voting for them.

The bill was passed, by yeas 36, nays 12.

The following is a copy of the bill:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster General, under the direction and in the discretion of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized to contract with any person, or persons, association or associations, for the use by Government of the line or lines of Magnetic Telegraph from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to San Francisco, in the State of California, for a period of ten years, and an annual rate of compensation not exceeding $50,000, and to grant permission to the party or parties so contracting to use, during the said term, any unoccupied public lands on the route of said line or lines which may be necessary for the same, provided, that such line or lines of telegraph shall be open to the use of all citizens of the United States during the term of the said contract at rates which shall be established with the approval of the Postmaster-General, and which may be raised by him from time to time, as he shall think proper, and provided also, that no payment shall be made for the use of said telegraph line or lines for any portions of time when the same are not in operation, and that Government shall be entitled to priority over individuals in the transmission of its messages."

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate took up the Tariff bill.

Mr. HUNTER explained the object of the bill, and showed the pressing necessity which exists for reducing the revenue of the country, though he thought the day was not far distant when duty of fifteen per cent. would give as much money as would be required for the uses of the Government. He urged the importance of acting on the subject this session, for a postponement till next year might find it involved in party politics, when the decision could not be made as satisfactorily to the whole country as now.

Mr. BRODHEAD was in favor of the House bill as a choice of evils. He defended the iron interest particularly from wordy assaults.

An amendment to the bill proposed by the Committee on Finance, placing linseed in and taking zinc off the free list, was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee was an additional section, providing that all the articles in schedules A and B, in the act of 1846, shall pay ad valorem duties of thirty per centum; and that all the articles in schedules C, D, E, F, G and H shall pay a duty one-fifth less than the rates now imposed, with the exceptions otherwise provided for in this act.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out all after the words [illegible], on the ground that the great reductions of duties proposed, instead of reducing the revenue, would raise it by a largely increasing importation.

Mr. WILSON's motion was disagreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER expressed his views at great length, and said that he could see no necessity for making such a radical change as that now proposed, in this hasty manner. The passage of this bill just at the close of the session, he believed would operate as a direct encouragement to importation, and as a consequence would increase the revenue. He gave a history of and defended the wool interest.

The Senate then took a recess to 6½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Senate reassembled,

Mr. PUGH said that he thought the bill from the House was bad enough, but Mr. HUNTER's substitute was worse. The whole scheme shows that the woolen manufacturers desire protection or no revision of the tariff. One particular class of interests are selected to be benefited at the expense and ruin of others, contrary to the tariff of 1846 and the settled professions of JACKSON till the present time.

Mr. WILSON said that Mr. PUGH had indulged in denunciations, sarcasms, and sneers toward men who deserve no reproaches in this or the other branch of Congress. The woolen manufacturers wish not to impair the prosperity of the Agricultural interest, nor do they ask unjust advantages. If the House bill pass it will be of immense indirect benefit to the manufacturers and the commerce of the country.

Mr. SEWARD was in favor of that plan which would least shock the business of the country as at present adjusted. He was against all horizontal reductions. The bill of the House avoided all the objections which he thought essential, and although some of its details are injudicious, yet he regarded it as a compromise as fair and just, and worthy of the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER regretted exceedingly that it became necessary for Congress at this late period to consider questions at all. It would, however, be conceded that it was their duty to endeavor, as far as possible, to find a standard of equity between conflicting interests. The House bill could be essentially improved, but with a few slight amendments the Senate had better take it than run the hazard of none at all. When the iron interests are on the eve of an entire triumph, and of being placed on a solid basis, undisturbed by foreign competition, he was not willing to disturb them by accepting Mr. HUNTER's substitute.

Mr. STUART said the actual reduction of the revenue under the bill as it came from the House was only six millions, but the Committee thought this too little, and hence proposed amendments reducing it two more millions, bringing the revenue down to fifty millions annually.

Mr. GWIN favored Mr. HUNTER's substitute. If the House should not concur in it a Committee of Conference would probably adjust the subject in such a way as to be acceptable to the country.

Mr. NOURSE advocated the House bill, because if the object was to reduce the revenue, that object could be best accomplished by the enlargement of the free list.

Mr. HUNTER defended his substitute, and remarked that Mr. PUGH in saying it was in disregard of the policy of the Democratic policy, aimed a blow at nearly all the Democrats in Congress who have been upholding the principle of the substitute for the last two years. His proposition reduced one-fourth the existing rates of taxation for the advantage of consumers. If anything was to be done on this subject it must be done to-night, for to-morrow the appropriation bills must be considered.

Mr. TOOMBS said the question was a plain one, if not disturbed by the squabbling and disputes of those who are seeking the bounty of the Government. He would get the biggest reduction he could consistent with the equality of burdens, no matter what particular interest it might crush, his desire being to benefit the great mass of his countrymen.

Mr. BUTLER would be perfectly willing to have no Custom Houses at all, but that object was unattainable. If we had no tariff on cotton, it would rise to twenty-five cents a pound to-morrow. The taxation is collected through delusive and fraudulent legislation. The day of free trade is rapidly approaching.

Mr. TOUCEY would enlarge the free list to a certain extent in combination with a general reduction of the duties. He was unwilling to go beyond the point of collecting more than the wants of Government require, and deprecated a surplus revenue as the greatest evil which could exist.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance proposing a reduction in certain schedules was then adopted, by yeas 26; nays 12.

In the clause of the bill relative to the duty on Wool unmanufactured, "foreign" was substituted for "home" valuation.

The prospects are that the Senate will be in session all night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

During the proceedings of the House Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, approached the seat of Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, for the purpose, it is said, of speaking to that gentleman, and while there Mr. SHERMAN was of opinion that Mr. WRIGHT acted in a [illegible] manner toward him, in consequence of the sharp personal controversy between them, which recently occurred in the House. Mr. SHERMAN [illegible] face, when the latter rose and attempted to strike him. Mr. SHERMAN then put his hand into his side pocket to pull out, it is supposed, a weapon; but mutual friends immediately interfered. Messrs. WATKINS and SAVAGE conducted Mr. WRIGHT to his seat amid confusion and intense excitement, which, however, soon subsided. [illegible]

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the consideration of the five general appropriation bills, in order that they might be put on their passage.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, passed the Miscellaneous, the Army, the Navy, the Fortification and the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation Bills.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House acted on the Senate's fifty amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and tabled, by five majority, the bill to invest $3,000,000, held in trust for the Indians, in safe State stocks.

The Speaker announced that the next business would be the consideration of the report in Mr. GILBERT's case, whereupon, on motion of Mr. ORR, the House adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

GROSS OUTRAGE UPON GOV. GEARY—DIFFICULTY WITH JUDGE SHERROD—MR. SHEPHERD AND JUDGE SHERROD SHOT.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* learns from the passengers from Kansas to-night that a serious difficulty had arisen between Gov. GEARY and Judge SHERROD, growing out of the refusal of the former to appoint the latter Sheriff as desired by the Legislature. SHERROD had avowed his intention to kill the Governor, and meeting him shortly afterward in the street, spit in his face. GEARY did not resent this, but his friends got up an indignation meeting on Thursday, the 19th, which Sheriff JONES, Judge SHERROD, and others, attempted to break up, when a conflict ensued, in which SHERROD shot Mr. SHEPHERD, one of Gov. GEARY's friends, four times, killing him, and wounding two others. Mr. JONES, the Governor's Secretary, then shot SHERROD, the ball passing through his head, and killing him instantly. Very great excitement existed at Lecompton, and a general fight was anticipated that night. Gov. GEARY's residence was guarded by United States troops.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 26.

S. W. SHERROD or SHERRARD is the man who was appointed by the Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by Sheriff JONES' resignation, and to whom Governor GEARY refused to grant a commission, on the ground of his habitual drunkenness. The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that SHERROD did not spit in the Governor's face, but called him a liar, coward and scoundrel. The remainder of the report is not yet corroborated, nor is it contradicted. We look for letters from Lecompton to-night.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Mr. HALSTEAD, Senator from the Thirteenth District, appeared and took his seat to-day for the first time this session.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition that the time for paying the Central Park assessments be extended two years.

Mr. KELLY reported favorably on the bill relative to [illegible]. It abolishes days of grace on all paper except promissory.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill for changing the location of the New-York Indemnity Insurance Company to Albany.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SICKLES, to legalize the widening of Battery-place.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, providing for the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn, under the name of New-York.

It provides that New-York shall appoint seven Commissioners, Brooklyn three, and the county towns of Kings one each. The appointments of the Commissioners to be made on or before July 1, 1857, and to assemble in New-York on the second Monday in July, and to organize with same powers as other deliberative bodies. They are to prepare a plan of consolidation of the cities and towns named in the act, the Municipal name of which shall be New-York, Kings County to be a separate district in which to make record of all land conveyances, &c., as well as for the collection of taxes.

After the Commissioners have matured and adopted, by a vote of two-thirds, the plan of consolidation, the same is to be submitted to a vote of the citizens, and if a majority vote "for consolidation," then they are to apply to the Legislature for a charter.

The Commissioners to receive a compensation of $3 a day, to be paid by a tax on the property of the respective cities and towns represented, ratably.

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Mr. CUYLER's concurrent resolutions, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow colored persons to vote, with Mr. BROOKS' amendment to allow all citizens, of any color, when they can read the Constitution, to vote, was debated as the special order.

Mr. NOXON moved to strike out the reading clause.

Debate ensued, in which Messrs. BROOKS, MADDEN, CUYLER and NOXON took part, but no action was taken.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The bill making appropriations to the State charitable institutions which were in the vetoed Supply bill, was taken up.

Mr. MAHER objected to appropriating $10,000 to New-York Institution for the Nursery of Children, on the ground that illegitimate children are rejected.

The resolution instructing the Committee on the elective franchise to bring in a bill for a Registry law came up as the special order.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the resolution was definitely postponed.

The bill in relation to the fees of public officers was ordered to a third reading.

No other business of general interest was transacted.

From Albany.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD—CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Hudson River Road will be in order throughout by Monday.

At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, Auditor BENTON presented a Report on the subject of discriminating tolls on the Canal for the approval of the Board. The report was elicited by a resolution of inquiry, adopted by the Senate. It makes out a case strongly in favor of discriminating tolls. The report was ordered to be printed for the future action of the Board.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Feb. 26.

An informal ballot in the House to-day to indicate the preferences for the location of the State House, resulted as follows: Montpelier, 116; Burlington, 67; Rutland, 34; scattering, 10. This is regarded as settling the question in favor of rebuilding in Montpelier.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 26.

The House of Representatives voted to-day by the casting vote of the Speaker, to restore capital punishment for murder.

British Interference in Nicaragua.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 26.

New-Orleans papers of Friday state that on the morning the steamer *Texas* left San Juan, a force of seven armed boats from the British fleet ascended the San Juan River toward the [illegible]. Their object it was supposed was to release some British subjects, who had invoked the protection of the British officers, but were hurried up the river by the [illegible].

Obstructing a Railroad Track.

[illegible], Thursday, Feb. 26.

JOHN H. [illegible] and WARREN WILLIAMS, deserters from the United States Military Service, at Governor's Island, have been arrested for placing ob-[illegible]

[illegible] and Charles [illegible] Saltonstall. They were committed before a Police Justice in Worcester, and committed for trial.

[illegible] in Salem, Mass.

[illegible], Thursday, Feb. 26.

A fire in Salem, to-day, destroyed the tannery of [illegible], with several buildings adjoining it. The loss is about $21,000.

Fire at Port Chester.

PORT CHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The residence of Capt. WILLIAM [illegible], in this place, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Only a small portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $6,000. The amount of the insurance is unknown.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara—The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 26—10½ P. M.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her fourteenth day out, has not been signaled.

The *Europa* from Boston has just arrived here en route for Liverpool.

The weather is clear, with a light breeze from the northward.

Personal.

The President elect has signified his determination to receive no more visitors at Wheatland. On Monday morning next he will leave Lancaster for Washington, accompanied by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President elect. He will be escorted by the Lancaster Fencibles, a fine volunteer company, numbering forty muskets. His route will be by York and Baltimore, so that Philadelphia and the Keystone Club will both get the go-by.

Mr. BUCHANAN had a return on Wednesday of the complaint contracted on his recent visit to Washington. The exertions consequent upon receiving upwards of two hundred visitors on Monday and Tuesday brought on the relapse. On Wednesday all visitors were excluded except his intimate friends.

Mr. EVERETT has accepted an invitation to deliver the triennial address before the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College.

The friends of Rev. Dr. SPRING will be glad to learn that his eyesight is so far improved that last Sabbath, for the first time after a cessation of many long months, he was able to preach with his manuscript, reading his discourse with great ease and without any hesitancy.

Petitions for the removal of EDWARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate in Boston, are in circulation in this city, and will shortly be presented to the Legislature. The charge is that the Judge continues to hold the office of United States Commissioner, contrary to a State law.

The Musical Fund Hall in Philadelphia has been engaged by Mme. DE MARGUERITTES for a lecture, and by Mr. MURDOCH for a series of readings.

A distinguished actress has, it is said, [illegible] on her acting lithographed and sent in advance, by mail, to the next city she is about to visit.

Sale of the Jay and Sawyer Estates.

Real Estate agents and speculators thronged the Exchange yesterday afternoon, when Mr. E. H. LUDLOW was announced to sell twenty-six lots, which belonged to the daughters of the late JOHN JAY, who died last November within nine days of each other. The property was sold under the direction of their executor, Mr. WILLIAM JAY. It comprised twenty-six different lots, situated in Broadway, Walker, Canal, Centre, Beach, Great Jones and Anthony streets. The whole property was sold in an hour and a half, the bids being quickly made. The prices were deemed remarkably good, as most of the lots were incumbered with covenants and leases having a long time to run—some entitling the lessees to renew up to 1877.

The marble-front [illegible] dwelling No. 10 Beach-street, lot 25x0 by 100 feet, was bought by Mr. A. S. HEWITT for $17,000. The same gentleman bought a lot directly in the rear, running through to Great Jones-street, upon which is a frame stable, for $9,500.

The lot No. 365 Broadway, leased until May, 1862, at $800 per annum, with a covenant for renewal till May, 1871, with the proviso that no dwelling shall be [illegible], was sold to Mr. J. A. WOOD for $62,000.

Lot No. 361 Broadway, leased until May, 1860, with the privilege of renewal till 1867, sold to JOHN J. PHELPS, for $50,300.

A much finer lot adjoining the above, subject to less covenants, was bought by Mr. JAMES E. BOOTH, for $64,000.

Lot No. 410 Broadway, known as the Apollo Rooms, leased until May, 1864, at $700 per annum, was knocked down to WOOD BROTHERS for $60,500.

The whole of the property sold reached the amount of $444,325. Most of the leases with which it was incumbered were executed many years ago, at what is now considered very low rates; so, until they expire, the purchasers will not receive the interest on their investments. Still it is presumed that, by the time the leases run out, its value will be so much enhanced that yesterday's bargains will prove good ones.

The terms of sale were 10 per cent. cash, and 23⅓ per cent. (making one-third of the whole amount) on the 1st of April next; the remaining two-thirds to be paid on the 1st of April, or remain on bond and mortgage on the premises, at the option of the purchasers, for five years, at an interest of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

A Lively Time in Court between Mr. McKeon and Mr. Busteed.

The examination of the parties charged as being implicated in the heavy French railway fraud was resumed yesterday at 12 M. in the United States District Court room, before Commissioner BETTS. Mr. MONTHOLON, the Consul-General of France at New-York, was recalled, and Mr. McKEON, after one or two opening interrogations, handed the witness a letter or document for the purpose of identification which he proposed to offer in evidence.

The Commissioner decided the paper to be inadmissible.

Mr. BUSTEED, the Corporation Counsel, but who appears as one of the counsel for the defendants in the present case, asked to look at the paper, and they were given to him.

Mr. McKEON asked soon after that the paper be handed back to himself.

Mr. BUSTEED refused to give it up.

Mr. McKEON continued to persist in his claim to the document.

Mr. BUSTEED again refused to yield.

The Commissioner, when called upon, said he had no power in the matter; the parties must settle it among themselves.

Mr. [illegible] intimated that Mr. BUSTEED was a thief.

Mr. BUSTEED dared a repetition of the intimation.

To what height the matter might have been carried it is difficult to conjecture had not a timely motion of adjournment prevailed, for the purpose of reporting the facts to the Judge of the U. S. District or Circuit Court for his decision.

ALEXANDER STUART, Esq., has purchased the Baptist Church in Madison-street, near Gouverneur-street—price $10,000—and given it to the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church for the use of the Germans who desire to worship in that quarter of the City.

Official Interviews.

From the Washington Union.

We are informed that at noon on Saturday last Mr. EDWARD DE STOECKL, who for a considerable period has been Secretary of the Legation and Chargé d'Affaires of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia in this city, had an official interview with the President for the purpose of delivering his credentials, and was received in his new character as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his sovereign to this Government. He addressed the following remarks to the President on the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: It has pleased his imperial Majesty, my august master, to confer upon me the honor of representing him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

I am directed by the Emperor, upon the occasion of delivering my credentials, to express to you his Majesty's earnest wish that the friendly relations which have so happily and uninterruptedly existed between the governments and people of the two countries may continue to be preserved and strengthened.

The increased and increasing intercourse between the two countries, and the additional facilities for trade and commerce which it is so plainly the interest of both to cherish and promote, furnish, I trust, increased guarantees for an unbroken continuance and a stronger consolidation of those relations of amity and good-will.

As for myself, personally, Mr. President, I cannot allow this occasion to pass without the acknowledgment of my profound sense of the uniform kindness and consideration which has been manifested towards me by the Government and citizens of this country during my connexion with, and while I have been in charge of, the imperial legation here; and I will not allow myself to doubt that, in my new capacity, my official and social relations will continue to be of the same gratifying and friendly character.

To these the President replied in suitable terms.

We also learn that at 1 o'clock P. M. on the same day, Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

[illegible] DEATH OF DR. KANE.

MEETING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AT HAVANA—RESOLUTIONS PASSED—[illegible] GEN. CONCHA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

Dr. E. K. KANE expired at 11 o'clock A. M. the [illegible], having been insensible for several days previous.

The following note was addressed to the Captain-General by the United States Consul, BLYTHE:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 17, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The citizens of the United States residing transiently in this city [illegible] the purpose of making a public manifestation [illegible] regard to the memory of their fellow-citizen, the distinguished [illegible], Dr. E. K. KANE, who died in this city [illegible]. I trust that your Excellency, with your accustomed goodness, will grant permission for the meeting, &c. (Signed) A. K. BLYTHE.

Office of the Governor, Captain-General and Superintendent of the Royal Exchequer of [illegible] of Cuba.

I have received the communication you have addressed to me under this date, soliciting permission that American citizens residing in this city may meet in a public demonstration on the decease of your fellow-citizen, Dr. E. K. KANE. I have the greatest satisfaction in acceding to the wishes expressed by you, and beg of you to make known to me the result of the meeting, that I may unite with you in the manifestation that may be resolved upon to the memory of that distinguished man of science.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1857.

The meeting took place at the Consulate [illegible] any public purpose—organized by Gen. PATTERSON [illegible] calling the American Consul to the chair. Consul BLYTHE, on assuming the duties assigned, very briefly but eloquently recited the cause of the meeting. A Committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and comprised Gen. Patterson, Chairman, Hon. Henry W. Cushman, Massachusetts; James M. Battle, Esq., Alabama; C. C. Thompson, Esq., New-York; and Col. Wm. Robertson, Havana. The following resolutions were the result:

The late Dr. E. K. KANE having by dispensation of Divine Providence terminated his brief but eventful career, we, citizens of the United States, resident and transient in Havana, desiring to express our grateful sense of his distinguished services to his country and mankind, do resolve;

First—That in the death of Dr. KANE our country has lost a valuable and world-renowned citizen, who has adorned her annals—science has been deprived of an ardent advocate, ever ready, by self-abnegation, to advance its interests, and Humanity a devotee who yielded his life in obedience to her command.

Second—That while we deplore his loss as a public calamity, we tender our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved parents, brothers and distressed relations.

Third—That these resolutions, with the letter of the Governor Captain-General in relation to this meeting, be presented to the family of the deceased, and a copy of the same be made public through the press of the United States.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Some gentleman then arose and proposed they should be signed by the members of the meeting. This was objected to by General PATTERSON, who made a remark to the effect that no paper would publish the names and some others of a like nature. The meeting then adjourned. I was sorry to see that none of our sea captains were on the list of the committee, as they should have been preferred to some others, whose only note of distinction has been a commission in the Mexican war. The seafaring man feels naturally a greater interest in Dr. KANE's discoveries than any other class of persons. It was a great oversight. On the morning of the 18th the American Consul received the following communication from the Captain-General's Political Secretary:

HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1857.

A. K. BLYTHE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* His Excellency, the Captain-General, having been informed that Dr. Kane's body is to be removed to the United States, his native country, and desiring that its transportation should be effected with the respect due to his merits, has resolved to place at your service and that of his friends, the government boats, particularly as there are no American men-of-war in port whose boats might perform this sad duty. His Excellency, for this reason, wishes you to inform him beforehand of the day when the ceremony will take place, in order to give the corresponding orders to the boat, and that some of the scientific corporations of this city may accompany the remains.

God preserve you many years.

MANUEL AGUIRRE, Political Secretary.

The body will be sent to New-Orleans on the *Cahawba*, which is expected to arrive to-morrow. The family of the deceased will also take passage in her. A Committee of American citizens, in which the merchant marine will be represented, has been appointed to accompany the remains on board.

From the Diario de la Marina of Havana, Feb. 20.

The body of Dr. E. K. KANE was this morning placed on board the American steamship *Cahawba* with a solemnity not often witnessed in this community. Our readers are already acquainted with the distinguished merits of Dr. KANE, and the just celebrity he had achieved, not only as a man of science but by his intrepidity and enthusiasm in the most hazardous of enterprises. Medical attendant to the first expedition that the United States sent out in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, he was placed in command of the second fitted out for the same purpose,—the result of which cannot be deemed unsuccessful, when we consider the scientific importance of Dr. KANE's researches and his discoveries of an open Polar sea. The illustrious discoverer was about to undertake another expedition at the request of Her Britannic Majesty's Government. But Death has cut short his brightest hopes—the hopes of a man who, at the age of 35, had already done so much for his own glory, the glory of his country and the good of humanity.

Such a man belongs to the world, and Dr. KANE should be singularly appreciated by the children of a nation which, among its glories, counts the Discoverer of the new world. His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, worthy representative of our illustrious Spain, wished, then, to assist in the funeral honors to Dr. KANE; and among the number assembled this morning to follow the body, were officers of all the Civil Corporations, scientific and literary bodies, &c., the political and military Governor, the President of the Ayuntamiento, the Sanitary Military Director, an Aide-de-Camp of the Captain-General, and various members of the medical profession, of the infantry, and of the cavalry of the garrison. The body was borne by men from the house inhabited by Dr. KANE, and was followed by a very numerous *cortège*, presided over by the American Consul. Many of the fellow-countrymen of the deceased were present, and different classes of our own people were also represented. The whole was preceded by a military band, to which others were added at the time his Excellency, the General, joined the *cortège*.

Upon arriving at the wharf, the body was placed in a Government boat, covered with black, with the flag at half-mast, and into this boat also entered the political and military Governor, some of the officers of the corporations, the Consul of the United States and the members of the Committee. Following in two other Government boats were the rest of those who officially took part in the ceremony. A large number of boats belonging to the American, Spanish and British mercantile marine followed in the wake.

Having arrived on board the vessel, the Brigadier-[illegible] spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: A cultivated society feels it ever to be its duty to render a tribute of respect and affection to those privileged few who, in the elevation of their [illegible], have sacrificed themselves for the interests of entire humanity.

"Dr. KANE without doubt was of this number, as [illegible] his fervent enthusiasm for the glory of his country, and his love for humanity, [illegible] in the exploration of arctic regions, where, exposed to great danger and hardship, he exhibited a [illegible] as enviable, and [illegible] his health for the attainment of the great object in view. Coming to this Island for its reestablishment, [illegible] the sad event happened that brings us together on the present occasion.

"The inhabitants of Cuba would have participated [illegible] that his prolonged existence [illegible] Providence, in its high [illegible] decreed that he should here breathe his last, and we have only to deplore our irreparable loss. His Excellency, the Captain-General, [illegible] these feelings, has desired that publicly be expressed his own sympathy, as well as the sympathy of the Scientific Corporations of the Island, and of the whole country, with the fellow-citizens of Dr. KANE, who will forever be honored in the memory of this illustrious man. May that memory [illegible] in peace, and may future generations preserve his fame, and value it at its deserts."

Relations between Spain and Mexico—Nature of the Spanish Envoy's Mission to Mexico—Comonfort's Enemies—Departure for Europe—[illegible]—Chinese Immigrants.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

The Colonel LLORENTE, mentioned in my last, as having been sent with instructions [illegible] Engineer to the [illegible] Legation, has [illegible] the Spanish Consul, and [illegible] all his time in drawing complete and exact plans of the fortifications of San Juan de Ulloa and of the City of Vera Cruz. For this purpose he visited the castle in citizen's dress, and obtained access to all parties capable of giving the proper information. He is considered the best draughtsman in the Engineer corps of this Island, and has performed his task too faithfully. The drawings were submitted to a junta of generals last week, and it was then and there determined that, with four or five thousand troops, the castle and town could be captured without much loss of life, particularly as there is a strong party in Vera Cruz in favor of Spanish dictation. The Mexican Police must either [illegible] to allow an officer of a Government, with which their policy is in anything but amicable terms, to visit and sketch their only respectable fortress. I have seen travelling artists arrested here in Havana, and confined in the Moro, for sketching the city from the hills of the Cabaña. In one instance, the offender was an officer of the English Navy. It is true that he was released, but only after the affair had been fully explained, and he had spent a long and dreary night in the Moro Castle. [illegible] a war would afford them a rallying point whence to direct their efforts against this Island. They would then lose their odious character of freebooters and be dignified with the name of volunteers, not to speak of the hundreds of greedy privateers who would offer themselves to battle for *self* in the rush after the spoils of a rich and easy conquest. That the enlightened Governor of this Island is perfectly aware of these disadvantages, cannot be doubted for one moment, and I feel confident, notwithstanding Castilian pride and braggadocio, that before many weeks have elapsed, Spain will find it both advantageous and politic to be generous, for the twentieth time, and renew her diplomatic relations, broken off by a mad-cap, who was too confident of the arrival of the moment when the mask was to be torn from the ghostly features of a degenerate step-mother.

The enemies of COMONFORT's government, who have been banished the country, are regaling us, on the arrival of every steamer, with furious articles on the political state of their country. They accuse him of intriguing with the *Pierce Administration* for an American protectorate and the sale of Tehuantepec and Lower California for the sum of $30,000,000. This is not the first time that this accusation has been made, and from the repeated journeys of Mexican officers to and from Washington City, it would appear that grounds are not wanting for the assertion. General RANGEL is supposed to be on some such mission at present. General SANTA ANA's son, in a card, asserts that LAFRAGUA said, on board of the English steamer, that if COMONFORT could only hold out two months longer, the reactionists will be put down, as he is authorized to say that the United States will provide him with the means of carrying out his views with respect to the Church and European parties. The banished bishops and priests at the Court of Madrid are leaving no stone unturned to induce Spain to invade Mexico. It would be well for COMONFORT to watch the movements of these priests and generals both here and at Madrid.

The mania for banking establishments is on the increase. Two new societies have sprung into existence during the last week, called the *Credito Mobiliario* and *Hotel del Cerro*—the former with a capital of $4,000,000, and the latter of $500,000. A banking house has been established at Cardenas with a capital of $1,000,000. The disease has seized on all classes of our society, and will not be cured until there comes a crisis, when we shall have a repetition of what has been experienced in other countries.

The Spanish mail steamer of the 12th took, among her passengers, Señor LUNTA, the Political Secretary of this Island. He arrived here with General CONCHA, and during this brief period has ever distinguished himself for his zeal in the promotion of every plan calculated to benefit the Island. No predecessor of his has left the office with a fairer name. As a faithful chronicler of events, it gives me pleasure to bestow a passing compliment on Señor LUNTA, and I only regret that he may not soon return to his post. The celebrated Spanish Commodore PINZON, one of the lineal descendants of COLUMBUS' companions, also left us by the same vessel. I should be happy to be able to say as much in favor of this braggart as of the other gentleman, but facts will not permit me.

The *Diario de la Marina* has changed owners, having been bought by Señors TORICES, TOCA and FONTANILLS for the sum of $80,000. The same gentlemen have been retained as editors and printers, from which we are to infer that the politics of the paper have not undergone any reformation.

Another large cargo of Chinese arrived here last week. A grand masquerade ball was given here last night in the halls of the old *Intendencia*, for the benefit of the poor. The place was crowded with the *élite* of the Havana. New-York was represented by a large number of her belles and beaux.

Your readers and the numerous friends of Dr. KANE will regret to learn that he is dead. He departed this life at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Most of the American shipping in port displayed flags at half mast. Had the news been more generally known, all would have gladly shown this little mark of respect to one of the greatest men our country has produced. His body has been embalmed, and will be conveyed to the States.

Important from San Domingo.

REVOLUTION—MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

We have received, says the Havana *Diario*, our files of journals from the capital of this Republic, to the 30th of December, at which date it appears that fresh disturbances were expected. The *Eco del Pueblo* publishes in its issue of the 29th two very violent articles against the position taken by Ex-President General SANTANA in the district of Seibo, and the *Gaceta Oficial*, of San Domingo, publishes in its issue of the 30th the two following decrees, which sufficiently represent the threatening aspect of political affairs:

The Senate, in its extraordinary session of to-day:

Seeing, from the representations of the Minister of Justice, deputed by His Excellency, the Executive Power, to report upon the armed movements in Neyba, and also from the examination of Government officials in the Province of Azua, that the country is in a state of insurrection; and

Inasmuch as it is the imperative duty of the Senate to devise every means for the preservation of order against attacks and machinations, of what nature soever, that threaten its overthrow; and as the only efficacious plan to adopt is to invest the Executive with complete and extraordinary powers to meet the present exigency;

The Senate-Consult, in virtue of its authority, resolves as follows:

That His Excellency the President of the Republic is authorized, without any restriction or responsibility whatsoever, to adopt, forthwith, such energetic measures as he may deem necessary to insure the execution of such decrees as may contribute to the preservation of public order.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the Senate-Consult, the 29th of December, 1856.

(Signed,) &c.

SECOND DECREE.

Having heard the exposition of His Excellency the President of the Republic on the authority of the Minister of Justice;

Inasmuch as by account received from the Superior Political Gefe of the Province of Azua an armed insurrection exists in the community of Neyba which it becomes necessary to suppress by prompt and energetic measures; and

Inasmuch as abettors of this crime exist in different portions of the country, and it is necessary to adopt extensive and severe measures to preserve society from incendiarism and anarchy, and inasmuch as the common law and the mildness of its forms are deficient, in urgent cases, for the suppression of crimes of high treason;

Be it Resolved:—

Martial Law is in force throughout the whole territory of the Republic, and crimes and offences perpetrated after the publication hereof will be adjudged by the Military Penal Code.

Given in the Palace of the Senate-Consult on the 29th of Dec., 1856, and of the country the 13th.

President of the Senate, JUAN E. LOVELACE, CARLOS BAEZ, F. ALFAGE, GARRIDO, A. D. MADRIGAL, N. UREÑA.

Let the foregoing be executed, published and circulated throughout the territory of the Republic for its punctual observance.

Given in the National Palace, Dec. 30, 1856.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ,
President of the Republic.

A SWORD OF THE "SIX HUNDRED."—We saw and handled yesterday a relic of Balaklava, in the shape of a sword, wielded by Lord LEVESON GOWER, in the famous charge of the "Six Hundred." It is a Spanish claymore of great antiquity—having been in the possession of the GRANVILLE family for several centuries—made of the finest tempered steel, with basket hilt of the same material, and measures about three feet from point to guard. The owner presented it to Captain [illegible], the present possessor, who succoured him while lying on the field of Balaklava, desperately wounded. The scabbard is dented in several places by the hoofs of horses, and the hilt is slightly injured by the thrust of a Cossack lance. The charge of the "Light Brigade" is not so recent but that this relic of the event possesses considerable historic interest.—*Evening Post.*

Westward Ho!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I cherish a desire to see the West; not [illegible] the West of Illinois, nor yet even of Minnesota—but the West "as is," the West—the West of the Territories—of the Indian and the Buffalo—the West of the Setting Sun!

Pray read, inwardly digest, and then print the inclosed extracts of a letter from a friend at *Fort Leavenworth*, which gives the *how* and the *what* for the accomplishment of the trip I hanker after, and then tell me if you, or some one or more of your friends, would not like to make up such a party for the purpose of having a glimpse of that normal-aboriginal condition of things which is so rapidly passing away, and which will hardly outlast our time. Yours truly, VIATOR.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Jan. 18, 1857.

* * * * I have received yours of Dec. 22. The principal feature in it seems to be the subject of making up a party for a trip westward to the Rocky Mountains during the coming Summer. * * But [illegible] persons wishing to make that interesting expedition [illegible] Fort Leavenworth. * * There is great interest and excitement always attached to the hunter's life upon our vast prairies, and among the splendid mountains of the West, but no one should attempt it unless fully prepared for every hardship. Persons of wealth who can command the means and appliances to make them comfortable get along very well—but far different would it be with those who find themselves in those distant wilds without the conveniences of a hunter's life. When troops are sent out of course everything is provided to make them efficient, and so they are always cared for. To give you some idea of what is required, I inclose a list of articles and supplies which are absolutely necessary for six persons. It must be borne in mind that there are no stores and blacksmith's shops on the prairies, and you must start always prepared for accidents of wear and tear, and breakage. There is an English gentleman, Sir GEORGE GORE, now hunting among the mountains, and his outfit is of a very perfect character. It cannot be less than at a cost of $100,000, but that would include his escort of 40 men at a year's wages, large numbers of animals, &c. He carried with him, for instance, three tons of ammunition, which he brought from England, besides all sorts and descriptions of guns, pistols, dogs, fishing tackle, and other things entirely too numerous to mention—to say nothing of one very accomplished young [illegible] whose profession is simply to make artificial flies to entice foolish trout to the surface of babbling brooks. Sir GEORGE says he was the most accomplished fly-maker in Europe. The Government cannot supply anything, and all that I have enumerated it would be well to procure in St. Louis, except the horses and mules, which could be better furnished in this neighborhood. A peculiar kind of horse is necessary for the successful chase of the buffalo, and can be bought here for about $150. The outlay of each person, of a party of six, would be about $800—for a trip lasting four months—but you know the property could be disposed of on their return—with the loss of the wear and tear to be calculated only. The sum I have stated would include the cost of the necessary quantity of provisions.

The expense of travel to this place from New-York is $50, not including extras and hotel expenses. Please let me hear from you in regard to the matter, so that the preliminaries can be arranged, for it is always necessary to be prepared for such long journeys. * * Yours, &c.

Outfit necessary for six gentlemen and one driver for a hunting trip on the Plains and Rocky Mountains.

6 Horses.	1 Auger.
6 Saddles.	2 Falling Axes.
6 Bridles.	4 Axehelves.
7 Saddle Blankets.	1 Hatchet.
6 Pair Spurs.	1 Handsaw.
6 Mules.	1 Chisel.
1 Wagon, (iron axle.)	1 Monkey Wrench.
[illegible] Sets Harness.	[illegible]
1 Water Bucket.	8 Tin Cups.
1 Water Keg or Tank.	1 Coffee Mill.
1 Tar Bucket.	1 Coffee Pot.
1 Wagon Bows.	5 Pounds Horse-shoe Nails.
[illegible] Extra Pole.	20 Horse-shoes.
1 King Bolt, (extra.)	[illegible] Mule-shoes.
1 Tongue Bolt, (extra.)	1 Skillet and Lid.
[illegible] Horse Brushes.	2 Pounds Tallow.
[illegible] Curry Combs.	1½ Pounds Lampblack.
1 Bearing Chain.	1 Sausage Cutter for making Hash.
[illegible] Breast Chains.	1 Hammer.
[illegible] Fifth Chain.	[illegible] Camp Kettle.
[illegible] Halter Chains.	1 Camp Hatchet.
[illegible] Stretcher Chains.	Matches.
[illegible] Wagon Covers.	Coffee and Tea.
1 Wagon Hammer.	Hams.
[illegible] Hoops, (extra.)	Lard.
[illegible] Halters and Straps.	Beans.
4 Pairs Hames, (extra.)	Candles.
6 Halters.	[illegible]
18 Lariats.	Sheath Knives.
6 Open Links, (extra.)	Rifles.
1 Lead Line.	Powder.
4 Collar Pads, (extra.)	Pig Lead.
18 Picket Pins.	1 Sibley Tent-Pole and Pins.
4 Linch Pins, (extra.)	3 Mess Pans.
6 Open Rings, (extra.)	7 Canteens.
1 Wagon Saddle.	Salt and Pepper.
1 Jack Screw.	Sugar.
20 Hame Strings, (extra.)	Flour.
1 Jockey Stick.	Hard Bread.
6 Surcingles.	Rice.
8 Neck Straps.	Soap.
1 Double Tree, (extra.)	Forks and Knives.
1 Single Trees, (extra.)	Spoons.
1 Wagon Tongue, (extra.)	Bullet Moulds.
6 Ts, (extra.)	Shot.
2 Whips.	Percussion Caps.
2 Pounds Nails.	Tobacco.
2 Bottles Opodeldoc.	
2 Pounds Castile Soap.	

Powhatan Pipes and Stems, Light Camp Beds and Bedding, Good Humor, and plenty of the virtues called Patience and Fortitude under Trying Circumstances.

Commodore Page's Report on the Exploration of the La Plata.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

EXPLORATIONS OF THE LA PLATA.

The Senate has under consideration an appropriation of $50,000 for a further survey of the La Plata River and its tributaries. The valuable results of Commander PAGE's exploration of a portion of those waters have excited a lively interest in the subject, which, let us hope, will not be barren of fruit. The vast regions of South America which Commander PAGE has opened to American enterprise and commerce, cannot fail ere many years to vindicate in the most substantial manner the policy which sent him on his explorations of the waters of the La Plata. Indeed, a perfect mine of wealth lays there in the single article of hides, waiting nothing but Yankee enterprise to make it most productive. It is well known that while the demand for leather is augmenting in this country at a rapid rate, the supply of hides rather decreases than otherwise. To this fact is to be attributed the high price of leather, now from fifty to seventy per cent higher than it was a year or two ago.

When we consider the varied uses for which leather is indispensable, this decrease of sources of supply really becomes alarming. There is no remedy for the difficulty so convenient and so sure as that offered by a rapid extension of commerce with the *interior* of South America, where hides are abundant, and may be obtained at low rates, in the greatest abundance. Commander PAGE has pointed out the means of penetrating, by water, hundreds of miles into that interior—into regions hitherto supposed to be inaccessible for purposes of trade, except by long, toilsome and dangerous routes over land. Let these explorations be continued. Point out to our shipping merchants the vast resources of hides and various other valuable articles of commerce, with which that country abounds, encourage them a little in the infancy of their newly-directed enterprise, and we shall soon reap the benefit of ample supplies of the needed articles, besides opening and enjoying the advantages of an immense and profitable trade; for, be it remembered, that the people of those regions need to buy just exactly the fabrics which we produce and need to sell.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

In connection with this subject, it is natural to refer to the pending proposition for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and Para, in Brazil. The aid and incentive to commerce with countries comparatively new to us, afforded by frequent and regular mail communication, can scarcely be overrated; and it is matter of surprise that our Government has so long neglected to avail itself of this means of promoting commerce with Brazil and the other countries on the eastern slope of South America. Already a line of steamers connects Para with all the chief points South of that place, including the mouth of the La Plata; and all that is needed to develop a commerce equal to that we now have with Europe, and to secure its advantages to the United States, is a little governmental enterprise in the establishment of a steam mail line from New-York to the port of Para. It is late in the session to agitate such a scheme, but the case would seem to be too plain for doubt, and to require but little time for a full understanding of all its merits. S.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Remarks on the Evidence and the Present Aspect of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The public have seen fit to indicate, in no uncertain manner, its strong bias, if not conviction of the guilt of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL of the murder of Dr. BURDELL. This conviction has been freely expressed, from day to day, in certain quarters, after acknowledging "that there is no legal evidence which could convict either of these parties of the crime." Following this, the Coroner's Jury gave additional force to the public sentiment by yielding to it. The Grand Jury have been influenced in the same manner, and have presented indictments against these persons from the same causes which have thus far controlled the press, public sentiment, and the Coroner's Jury.

Before considering the evidence which is alone to determine the propriety of these conclusions, it is curious to analyze the various theories and disclosures which have, from time to time, prevailed to implicate these parties. It is astonishing to find that all the important and material circumstances and alleged evidences which have heretofore excited the suspicions of their guilt, have been exploded or rendered highly improbable by [illegible] evidence. This result has been reached without the power of cross-examination by the parties, with no evidence of their own to rebut or explain, and an unparalleled license on the part of the prosecution.

The first and most potential [illegible] was the conspiracy of a pretended marriage by the parties indicted, to be falsely and fraudulently charged to BURDELL after he should have been murdered by them. Conceded facts and the weight of evidence of witnesses are now very strong—almost conclusive, that Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were married. The first hypothesis of no marriage, which was to convict, is now to be reversed, and the fact of her being his wife is the motive on which to predicate guilt.

Second came the blood-stained garments which were proofs of guilt: ECKEL going out before breakfast; the lady calling in the carriage, and a vast number of other pretended facts to feed the appetite of the Coroner, the public and the press, which were thus awakened to the suspicion of their guilt. Against all of these we can now write the words exploded or reversed. The evidence of the guilt of these two persons to-day is but the dirt and pollution—the debris of the false, reversed or exploded theories which have thus fallen thick and fast upon them. If we may slacken the character of the occupants of this house by inference, and there is equal cause to authorize suspicion in other quarters, it should be as freely indulged.

For ourselves we doubt the propriety of so mighty a power as the press or the public sentiment of the City of New-York deciding, or attempting to decide—without the requisite proofs—the guilt or innocence of any person. Their mistakes—and the press is not perfect—are fearful and appalling to the unfortunate victims of its error. Hence, not to implicate, but to expose the feeble—we had almost said contemptible—evidence—contemptible in view of the high offices claimed of it, which yet remains as the fabric of guilt against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL, let us look at the testimony and the position of one who has contributed at least his share of material to awaken suspicion against the occupants of the house No. 31 Bond-street. We repeat, we seek not to taint with crime any person. On the contrary, our object is to show how easy it is to cast suspicion on the innocent.

Dr. BLAISDELL had held business relations for a long time with Dr. BURDELL. He had been his partner. He had had access to the rooms of deceased, and it is not unreasonable to suppose was necessarily familiar with the mode of ingress and egress, and might have the means by keys or otherwise of gaining admittance to them. There seems to have been important business or other intimate relations subsisting between Dr. BLAISDELL and deceased, as the latter, he says, came quite frequently to see him. Dr. BLAISDELL informs us he had not for some time previous to the murder been a frequent visitor to the house of Dr. BURDELL—yet on the afternoon preceding the murder he is shown to have been there on two occasions. We have not referred to the evidence since its publication, but the fact that he was there twice was disclosed by other witnesses, if we recollect correctly.

To Rev. Dr. COX, or some other person, in conversing the afternoon preceding his death, deceased disclosed the fact of his having an appointment to meet Dr. BLAISDELL that evening. This appointment Dr. BLAISDELL says he did not fulfill. Again, it will be recollected that it was mainly from the evidence of Dr. BLAISDELL that the Coroner, the Jury, and the public were convinced and had it proved by satisfactory evidence that Dr. BURDELL was not in the City of New-York on the 28th of October, the day of the alleged marriage. Circumstances were, however, soon disclosed—the meeting of the Artisans' Bank Directors—which dispelled this otherwise conclusive evidence of his absence. Again, it will be recollected it was the evidence of Dr. BLAISDELL (evidence the most remarkable and startling in its character, if true, which has ever occurred) that so aroused the indignation and suspicion of the community against Mrs. C., SNODGRASS, ECKEL, and the daughters of Mrs. C.

Saying nothing of that part of Dr. BLAISDELL's disclosures of relations subsisting between Mrs. C. and Dr. BURDELL—of which he has furnished the most *recherché* facts, as derived from conversations with the deceased—BLAISDELL recounts a long conversation had the afternoon preceding the murder with Dr. BURDELL, which, if true, would well-nigh convince us that Dr. B. had received an impress from the spirit-world, strong and irresistible, of his immediate horrible death.

Had Dr. BURDELL, from his life and character, been suspected of holding converse with angels and invisible spirits, there might be more credit given to these premonitions than at present we are disposed to allow. Dr. BURDELL wished him to come and live with him, because he was afraid of being murdered by Mrs. C., one of the daughters—naming her—SNODGRASS, and ECKEL; and he was depressed, gloomy, and apprehensive of death from these causes. Assuming there were reasonable apprehensions from Mrs. C., what there was to awaken suspicion and fear of death on the part of the daughter, SNODGRASS, and ECKEL, was not disclosed by deceased, has never been disclosed, and never will be disclosed. At the time of Dr. BLAISDELL's examination, however, the community were ready to believe that all the occupants of this house were one genial and fused mass of debauchery and crime. And it is this unreasonable and unauthorized hypothesis that has since been attempted to be sustained. Whatever culpable proceedings were carried on by them in their usual intercourse—and how few roofs could be uncovered for the inspection of the world, as grossly as this has been, without mortification and shame to the inmates!—there is nothing disclosed, save the murder of Dr. BURDELL itself, which authorizes the charge of fitness of character for a murder among its occupants.

Hence, then, we regard it as fair to analyze this evidence of Dr. BLAISDELL in this manner: 1st. Are the admonitions of coming great and solemn events, such as sudden death, recognized by human experience? In reply, we answer, such admonitions are not recognized. But as many may differ with us, those who hold the contrary must regard these admonitions, when given, as correct and infallible. Now it is apparent to any candid mind that Dr. BURDELL was not murdered by these *four* persons. Hence we say there was no supernatural impress made upon his mind that he was to be so murdered. 2d. As no natural or apparent reasons were given by him—which, had they existed, would have been minutely discussed—we come to the conclusion that such conversation as Dr. BLAISDELL relates is improbable.

Again, as to the probabilities of Dr. BURDELL asking him to come to the house and live with him until Spring. What were the social and domestic relations of Dr. BLAISDELL? Was he without a family, or did he have one that he could leave, to live in another place? Dr. BURDELL knew what his situation was, and whether there was a possibility of his coming. If there was no possibility of his coming, it is irrational to suppose that Dr. B. asked him to come. If he had a wife or family, he certainly could not bring them into a house already filled, and whose inmates were impressed upon him as so terrible.

Again, BLAISDELL, from the declarations of deceased, informs us that he had made a will. Dr. BURDELL may have imparted this information to this witness. If so, the presumption is very strong that Dr. BURDELL was telling a falsehood. A will to be such, must have two witnesses. To these witnesses the person making it must disclose—not the contents of the will—but the fact that it is his last will and testament, and ask them to witness his signature as such. Without this disclosure, the will is no will. The witnesses to this will have not yet disclosed themselves, and an application has been made to the Surrogate for its probate.

We think, then, great doubt [illegible] to determine, on a criminal trial, the guilt and therefore the life of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Is not this fearful mistake, [illegible] a sufficient warning, even if his story were probable, to make us regard with the greatest caution his assertions?

The condition of the rooms, the open window, the burning gas, the almost certainty of Dr. BURDELL's murder soon after coming in, instead of waiting for him to go to bed and asleep, as occupants would have found most convenient, the key in the door, the blood leading to the front door—all indicate that the deed was done by a party [illegible] after the murder, and leaving hastily after its accomplishment.

We come to the conclusion, then, that the murder was committed by a person familiar with and who had access to the house, and who did not remain in it. Could such a person be found, who had a motive, and who knew of the unpleasant relations subsisting between Dr. B. and Mrs. C., we should say he was the man—for in the knowledge of this fact he would find the security to fix suspicion [illegible], and to mislead inquiry.

But, again, there are yet other and stronger facts showing that the murderer was not the occupant of No. 31 Bond-street, and that he has been at large and unsuspected up to the close of the inquest. The production and the evidence of the witness FARRELL, are *prima facie* proof of this. If the murderer is still at large and unsuspected, it is for his interest to satisfy the public and quiet further effort of the legal authorities with suspicions against the occupants, especially Mrs. C. and ECKEL. Let us look back at the Coroner's inquest. We find that the evidence which Dr. BLAISDELL and the other witnesses had then given was becoming wholly unsatisfactory to the intelligent public. Nearly a week had elapsed since the murder. The evidence of ECKEL, Mrs. C. and SNODGRASS had been taken. The time of the murder had been pretty satisfactorily determined. If there was an outside murderer the matter began to look critical and dangerous: further the evidence was necessary to implicate the innocent and thus screen the guilty. He has more work to do and accordingly does it. It was but a trifle to what he had done. It is easily planned and easily executed. Thus done, the Coroner gets an anonymous letter telling him of the important *evidence of the man* FARRELL. *The letter is* signed by no name, and we know not who wrote or instigated it. At this late day FARRELL *is found*. He frequents saloons and rum shops, and drinks freely. For several days under every roof in this City had this murder been the absorbing topic of conversation. Especially in drinking-houses and among the poor and uneducated who read but little does a great crime spread its details with the greatest rapidity and become the most absorbing. Yet, if we are to believe this man, he had not heard of this murder for several days. He was then one of ten, twenty or at most fifty on Manhattan Island who were ignorant of it, amidst over half a million. His remarkable and wonderful connection with it had never been spoken of by him to any person until the necessity of such a witness was apparent, and until about the time of the anonymous letter. Is not his production then, without considering his statements relative to the murder, the strongest circumstantial evidence of the murderer being at large? Before examining the statements of FARRELL let us remember no weapons, clothing or badges were left save the ghastly crime itself. Neither precedent nor subsequent traces of the deed are found the connection with which even by false evidence could implicate the suspected parties. The field in which to manufacture evidence was thus narrowed. The four walls inclosed the crime when committed, hence seeing the persons doing the act could not be pretended unless under circumstances requiring immediate disclosure to save the witness from criminal cognizance. To have observed the murderer remove or destroy the bloody evidences of his guilt would call for a perilous invention—1st, of time; 2d, place; 3d, the evidences and their destruction; 4th, inability to detect the invention of the witness by search for traces of the alleged evidences and their destruction, requiring in the aggregate an invention so complex as to be wholly unsafe and impracticable.

Sound leaves no trace behind. The cry of murder had already been heard. Here then was a plausible field for invention. ECKEL, it was insisted upon, was a party to the crime. The official and public ear had been already *prepared* to hear and believe any and everything of him. To implicate him would answer for both him and Mrs. C. So FARRELL hears and sees circumstances that leave no record of their existence, so simple and plausible as to be possible, and, were they not inventions, probable,—and yet, if true, so remarkable as to force every intelligent mind to the conviction he must have been driven there by Providence solely and specially as an instrument for the conviction and punishment of ECKEL.

What are his statements? He sat down on the steps of the house No. 31 Bond-street to adjust his shoestring, on the night of the murder, between 10½ and 11 o'clock; heard the cry of murder from within soon after Dr. BURDELL had passed by his side; saw ECKEL open the door soon after this, and was driven away by ECKEL, after a stay of four or five minutes, to another door-step to complete his work. What a wonderful and happy coincidence of time and place was this derangement of the shoestring! How easy as an invention! The hour to hear and see had been fixed by previous evidence. What to hear and who to see was already made for use. Now as to the consistency of his statement. He says it had been raining—the stoop was wet and it could not have been very agreeable to sit on the wet stones. The night was dark; lamps were not far off, but no light was there which was necessary to his work. He had gone to the upper or fourth step, so essential for the purpose of a witness. He heard the cry of murder, knew from whence it came, and heeded it not at the time, and for near a week thereafter, with that same cry coming from ten thousand tongues, and from the same house, and ringing in every ear, he was dumb. There was no lamp in the street or hall, and yet he recognizes ECKEL eight days after, in a crowd of 30 men, as the man who opened the door in the dark. He wears a simple, stupid manner, and achieves a work of recognition showing the rarest and acutest capacity of impression and retention. He was at the time of the murder the most stolid and indifferent of human beings, for he heard the cry of death, and the heavy fall of the body to confirm its awful and impressive truth, and it passed unheeded. A week later he recalls it, and from that night's apathy and momentary impress of a man in darkness he recalls his size and shape, though at the time more than half concealed by a door, even to the nicety of his position in standing, and applies it unerringly from the change of darkness to light, and difference of dress, to JOHN J. ECKEL, and that too when its application involves the life of a human being. Dr. BURDELL wore a shawl—there was evidence that he had passed into the house, and it was essential he should have seen him. He saw him pass, and recollects the shawl. Who else would remember a shawl, and not heed the cry of murder? He must identify the place. He saw the number on the door, and recollects it a week after. His presence there is not consistent with the statements of other witnesses, who should and would have seen him. Inconsistent as a fact and improbable as truth as these statements are, as inventions they are the most plausible and consistent that could well be made. Based on certain conceded facts, they are as consistent as circumstances would allow. FARRELL's evidence, then, without asserting it as untrue, has all the marks of invention and falsehood, and only a possibility of truth. Recognizing the theory of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL being at large, and participating indirectly in the proceedings of the inquest, it becomes circumstantial evidence more conclusive than that which in hundreds of instances has sent the accused to the gallows, that it was invented by the guilty to create suspicion against the innocent. Again, one week later and two weeks after the murder, at a time when it is vital to put the seal upon his safety, unheard of and unknown before, the manner of his induction as a witness is yet unexplained, comes one who on the steps sees FARRELL fixing his shoe, and ECKEL opening the door.

The man who committed this bloody crime would find it but child's play to prove such facts as these. Who are FARRELL and WALTER? The first the Coroner has announced as a pauper, and the second time will disclose. With FARRELL alone we have presumptive evidence of a criminal [illegible]; with WALTER added at the opportune moment, the presumption becomes convincing proof.

But we have yet SNODGRASS and the dagger. It may be said, to condemn our theory. A lady shop-keeper identifies him as the purchaser of a dagger, a few [illegible] the experienced lawyer [illegible] dence. All the movements of this young man, from his discovery of the murder [illegible] are those of [illegible] young woman. As to the mother, the daughters, [illegible] found in the characters and habits of [illegible] the City Hall.

We are surprised and pained at the [illegible] made on the refusal of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL under advice of Counsel to give further evidence. We have seen the crowd follow them [illegible] in the streets, the Press holding them up to the scorn and contempt of the public, the Coroner seeking [illegible] them only for the purpose of [illegible] of perjury and murder. And now, because they do not disobey their Counsel and voluntarily subject themselves to all of these instruments [illegible]. Against ECKEL there is not a particle of evidence [illegible] FARRELL and WALTER that will bear the test of intelligent [illegible] publicly charge him with guilt. [illegible]

Against SNODGRASS alone in these [illegible] to implicate, and through him, the other occupants, [illegible] jected as too uncertain.

We seek not to throw light on the mystery of this murder—we belong not to the detective police. We would, were it possible, [illegible] upon all—that is asking justice [illegible]. To expose what we regard as hasty, unjust judgment [illegible] which the thoughtless or careless might [illegible] counterpart. [illegible] V.

Another Claimant for Mrs. Cunningham's Hand.

The following communication was addressed to a legal gentleman in this City, by a person whose name, at the request of that gentleman, is withheld:

OWEGO, Tioga Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The following facts, bearing upon the question of the marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM with Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, having been stated to me, I have concluded to communicate to you. Fearing, however, that there may be a mistake in the identity of the person, I trust there will be no [illegible] until after a further investigation shall prove there is no mistake in that respect.

About twenty years ago, WILLIAM, or WARREN HYDE, then a young man, left this place and went to New-York, where he resided about five years. While residing in New-York, he was engaged to be married to Miss EMMA A. [illegible], of Brooklyn. For some reason the marriage was not consummated. Mr. HYDE then left the City, and his friends have had no information from him until quite recently, when they have been in receipt of letters from him from Lower California, [illegible] years—had there married—has [illegible] a handsome fortune, and had lately lost his wife. They also learned from him that he had been [illegible] by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM that she was a widow, and that the engagement for marriage had been renewed between them, and he was soon to be in the City of New-York. This last information was [illegible] by a letter from him received in January last.

Mr. ABRAM T. HYDE, his brother, of Waverly, in this County, was in New-York last Autumn, and also again in January last. During one of his visits there, he received an invitation from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to call upon her. He called upon her and she spoke to him freely of his brother, and of her having been in correspondence with him, and [illegible] led him to suppose that she was engaged to be married to him.

How much importance may be attached to these facts—in case they should be substantiated—you can determine. After considerable hesitation as to the propriety of doing so, I have concluded to communicate with you, and earnestly request that I may not be mentioned in connection with the subject.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. W.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I am informed that the interview between Mrs. C. and A. T. HYDE must have been as late as December last.

Revelations about Mrs. Cunningham's [illegible] Friend, [illegible].

From a New-York Letter to the Boston Traveller.

The Coroner was no doubt censurable, when he refused to allow SNODGRASS to testify that Dr. BURDELL had told him that he was married to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on the 28th of October. But the Coroner was guided by these considerations: He knew SNODGRASS, he knew that he was a mere creature of [illegible] and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM; he was full of rum as an egg was full of meat; [illegible] to bring up the action against Burdell for breach of promise of marriage; and when Mr. [illegible], her counsel, proposed to renew the suit, [illegible] the suit.

Although the Coroner should not have refused light from any quarter, and in so far was censurable, yet the conclusion he reached has been sustained by the Grand Jury. Before the Grand Inquest Mr. SNODGRASS came; he told his story, and he went out from the Grand Jury in the consciousness that the Grand Jury did not believe a word he said. He contradicted himself several times on vital matters, and was so confused at the contradictions pointed out to him, that he was completely silenced. Take one instance as an illustration; he was closely questioned about the letter of Dr. BURDELL to him, which, he says, was lost or torn up—he does not know which—he was able to give the contents, some [illegible] verbatim. One of the Grand Jury asked him how he was able to do this? he said that he took a copy of some of the sentences, in case the letter should be lost or mislaid. He was asked his motive in so doing? He said he took a memorandum in order to answer Dr. Burdell, as he had requested an answer. When reminded that he had sworn in his affidavit that he was forbidden by Dr. BURDELL to reply at all, he crimsoned to his forehead and could not answer; and his whole examination was full of such glaring contradictions; and on this man's evidence Mrs. CUNNINGHAM expects to come into an estate worth $[illegible].

SNODGRASS has so far made no confession and no revelation. He was not indicted because there are revelations to come. He is under bail as a witness to the amount of $[illegible], and when placed on the stand—with assurance of the Government that he shall not be harmed—under the compulsory power of the Court he will tell all he knows of the events of the murder.

PARDONS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNORS.—Several days ago a resolution was adopted by the Senate requesting the Secretary of State to furnish that body with information as to the number of pardons granted by the different Governors for the last ten years, together with the character of the offences for which those pardoned were committed. To this the Secretary has replied that the frequency with which the pardoning power has been exercised by the several Governors of this State, during the last ten years, is as follows:

John Young	2 years (1847-48)	[illegible]
Hamilton Fish	2 years (1849-50)	[illegible]
Washington Hunt	2 years (1851-52)	[illegible]
Horatio Seymour	2 years (1853-54)	[illegible]
Myron H. Clark	2 years (1855-56)	[illegible]
		1,7[illegible]

The above includes all cases except restorations to citizenship, of which there has been [illegible]—making in all 2,1[illegible] cases in which the Executive clemency has been exercised during the time above mentioned. The Secretary says he is unable to give any information regarding the "reasons why pardons were granted."

RECAPITULATION.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tot.
Offences against the person	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offences against property with violence	16	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offences against property without violence	42	47	19	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offences against the currency	15	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous offences	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,7[illegible]

THE MILL-TAX AND THE SUPERVISORS OF ORANGE COUNTY.—A year ago last Fall the Supervisors of Orange County voted that the law of the Legislature imposing the last State tax was unconstitutional, and upon that ground refused to levy upon that county its proportion. A suit was commenced against them on the part of the State, and last week it came to trial before Judge [illegible], at [illegible]. The result was a decision against the Supervisors, and in favor of the State, rendering said Supervisors personally liable to a heavy fine, besides other penalties.

[illegible] Communication from Hon. John A. Dix to the Select Committee of the Senate [illegible] Trinity Church.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

Hon. E. Spencer, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Report of Trinity Church:

[illegible]

I was appointed a Vestryman in the Autumn of [illegible], and have served in that capacity to the present time. With the exception of ten months in 1854 and 1855, during which I was absent from the country, and occasional temporary absences from the State at other times, I have attended with a good deal of regularity the meetings of the Vestry, and have taken a somewhat active part in its proceedings.

I do not propose to trouble the Committee with any discussion of the legal rights of the Corporation under the original grants, by which it holds its property, or the legislative enactments, by which its corporate [illegible] or enlarged. Nor do I [illegible] to offer to the Committee any opinion with regard to the true interpretation of those enactments or grants. The sole object of this statement, which is made on my own responsibility, is to present such explanations as seem to me necessary to exonerate myself and my associates from charges which have been brought against us by some of the witnesses, and which do us, as I conceive, great injustice.

I beg leave to say further, with perfect respect for the Committee and the body by which it was appointed, that in presenting this statement, I have not overlooked the vital relation which an inquiry instituted by one branch of the Legislature, through the action of a Committee, into the administration of the [illegible] of a religious corporation, bears to the [illegible] of every ecclesiastical body in the State. [illegible] If I have chosen to meet, with a reservation of rights which I deem inviolable, the imputations cast upon me and [illegible], it is in order that the minds of the Committee, the Legislature, and the community, may not be misled by the testimony in which these imputations are contained.

[illegible] my connection with the Vestry commenced, my attention was attracted to the financial condition of the Corporation, which seemed to me very unsatisfactory. [illegible] and by reason of the large [illegible] which it was in the habit of making to other churches, its revenue had become inadequate to its expenditure, and the annual deficits were made up by sales of property. I regarded this practice, [illegible] a regular consumption of its principal [illegible] and it was my [illegible] that the contributions of the Church, instead of being enlarged, should be curtailed; that its debt should not be increased; that its expenditures should, if possible, be brought within its income, and that [illegible] should, as a general rule, be preserved until the expiration of its leases, when it could be sold without loss; thus leaving the Church in condition to carry out, with vigor and success, the great system of ministration which seemed to me to be demanded by changes in progress in the distribution of business and population throughout the City.

In accordance with these views, when it was decided to build a chapel in the upper part of the City in order to preserve to the Church its ancient Parishioners, who had removed in large numbers from the neighborhood of Trinity Church, St. Paul's and St. John's, I introduced a resolution providing that the [illegible] should never exceed the sum of $250,000 beyond the amount of its bonds and mortgages, exclusive of those given by churches. The latter were excluded on the ground that they have never been regarded as an available resource. No interest is collected on them, and they are, in fact, held by the Corporation for the purpose of preventing, in case of emergency, the property to which they attach from being diverted to secular uses. The resolution [illegible] so as to increase the limit of the debt to $300,000, was adopted.

It is due to entire frankness to say, that I was opposed to the construction of Trinity Chapel, believing the private wealth of the district, for which its ministrations were designed, sufficient to furnish these without the aid of Trinity Church. At the same time, there were arguments in favor of the measure, on the score of justice and practical usefulness, which it was not easy to answer, and solicitations from old and attached friends of the Church, who had removed to the upper part of the City, too earnest and persuasive to be resisted by the Vestry, many of whom had been connected with her from an early period in life, and who were naturally reluctant to dissolve the connection as they approached its close.

The measure having been resolved on, the Vestry adopted a plan, which the architect estimated to cost [illegible]. I urged its adoption on the ground of its comparatively small cost, and I particularly pressed on the Vestry the consideration, that in the principal parish [illegible] had been done by these for the embellishment of the architecture of the City. At a subsequent [illegible] a majority of the Vestry, deeming the [illegible] edifice too small, or perhaps too plain for the [illegible], adopted another plan estimated by the architect to cost [illegible]. It was never intended by the Vestry to exceed that sum. But [illegible] who have had any experience in building [illegible] know not only how little confidence is to be placed in such estimates, but how difficult it is to adhere to original designs; and they will be disposed to regard the Vestry, who ultimately found themselves [illegible] to their disappointment and annoyance, [illegible] expenditure of [illegible] for the chapel and [illegible] subjects of sympathy rather than censure.

This unlooked-for expenditure and the continued annual contributions to other parishes, which the Vestry were unwilling to abridge, have carried the corporate debt up to the enormous sum of $468,000, [illegible] available bonds [illegible]

It is well known that the greater part of the City below Chambers-street is devoted to purposes of business, and that the private dwellings have given place to stores and warehouses. The wealthy portion of the population has gone to the upper districts, and nearly all the churches of all denominations have followed them. [illegible] Trinity Church, St. Paul's, and the Church in Beekman-street, [illegible] supported by Trinity, stand alone in this great [illegible] there will be no Churches below Canal-street [illegible]. Notwithstanding this exodus [illegible] vast population, the inhabitants, in great part, of alleys, garrets and cellars, estimated to exceed 120,000 [illegible]. If Trinity Church had followed the same [illegible] which have drawn off the other religious [illegible] portions of the City [illegible], if she also had abandoned to their fate the poor and [illegible] would have presented an example of religious destitution unparalleled in the history of Christian civilization.

It was in view of this great change in the condition of the population of the City that I introduced into the Vestry on the 10th April, 1854, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be instructed to report a plan, by which the expenditures of the Corporation shall be limited to its income.

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to [illegible] the expediency of making the seats in Trinity Church, and in St. Paul's and St. John's Chapels, free.

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing free schools in connection with Trinity Church and its Chapels.

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to [illegible] into the expediency of devoting the Funds of [illegible]

The last resolution, as originally presented, was [illegible] in view of future contingencies, amended, so as [illegible]

This is the plan which nearly four years ago I deemed it my duty to bring before the Vestry. It was supported by a somewhat labored argument, which was not committed to paper and which I will not tax the patience of the Committee by attempting to recall now. [illegible] Their design was to save the lower part of the City—that portion which has not only no permanent body of resident poor, but which receives into its bosom the greater part of the destitute who seek a refuge here from hardship in other countries—to rescue this [illegible] class of permanent and temporary indigence from the utter spiritual abandonment with which it was threatened by the removal of those, to whose wealth and liberality it had been accustomed to look for sympathy and pecuniary aid, to more congenial districts. The plan comprehended not only the spiritual instruction of the adult inhabitants of this deserted district—once the seat of nearly all the wealth of the City—but the education of their children, and, to the extent of the means of the Corporation, a ministration to their temporal wants. Trinity Church, with its endowment, fortunately growing more valuable with the progress of the City, was to stand in the place of the individual opulence which had fled from a district where its tastes could no longer find suitable fields for indulgence, and established itself in others, where it has rivalled Genoa in its streets of palaces, and where in all its appointments and manifestations of in-door and out-door life, there is a concentration of refinement, luxury and splendor unequaled, excepting by a few of the great capitals of Europe.

It is possible that I may have looked upon this plan with that undue partiality which individuals are apt to feel for suggestions originating with themselves. But it seemed to me to have been among the designs of Providence, that Trinity Church should have been planted in this great district, ready, with her ample endowments, to make provision, when the emergency should arrive, for those whom individual wealth has left upon her hands. I hold this to be the great mission of Trinity Church; and I have pressed on the Vestry, on all proper occasions, the duty of preparing for it, and of commencing the work with the utmost diligence. Though the plan has not been formally adopted, it has been practically acted on; and it is due to my associates in the Vestry to say, that they have responded to all appeals in behalf of the destitute districts below Canal-street, by as liberal an expenditure as the income of the Corporation, crippled by a heavy debt and burdened by large annual contributions to other churches, has admitted. The clerical force of the parish has been nearly doubled; the Sunday schools have been greatly enlarged; parish schools for the gratuitous education of children have been established; by far the greater part of the pews in Trinity Church, one hundred and four out of one hundred and forty-four in St. Paul's, and a large number in St. John's, are free; efforts have been put forth to bring into the Church those who have not been accustomed to attend any religious worship; Trinity Church is opened twice a day throughout the year for divine service; a mission office has been established to receive applications for aid; lay visitors are employed to seek out want and relieve it; missionary agencies have been instituted in connection with the Commissioners of Emigration; the whole lower part of the City has been virtually made a field of missionary labor; and a degree of energy has been infused into the ministrations of the Church, temporal and spiritual, which compensates in a great degree for the lost support of the religious societies removed to other districts. In the midst of all this earnest effort, with five of her clergy residing within this field of labor, conversant with little else than its destitution, and devoting themselves to the relief of its wants, Trinity Church finds herself assailed as faithless to her trust by those, for the most part, whose lives are passed amid the social amenities of the upper districts, and in an atmosphere redolent with indulgence and luxurious ease.

It was not supposed by me when this plan was [illegible] put it in operation at an earlier period, the unexpected augmentation of her debt, not only renders such a desire hopeless, but manifests that it may be even further postponed or possibly defeated, without a prudent husbandry of her resources.

For the better illustration of this point, I annex a statement of the revenue and ordinary expenditures of the Corporation, for the year ending the 30th April, 1856:

REVENUE.

1.	From ground rents of real estate	$67,869 55
2.	From pew rents	6,996 50
3.	From interest	12,259 41
4.	From Trinity Church Cemetery	4,156 92
	Total	$91,773 38

EXPENDITURES.

1.	Parish expenditures, including (besides those obviously such) charges upon and expenses of management and care of the property of the Church, necessary diocesan expenses, and annuities to families of deceased clergymen, or to officers of the parish	$71,344 22
2.	Interest on debt	36,532 15
3.	Allowances, donations and loans to other churches	32,053 42
	Total	$139,918 79
	Deduct revenue	91,773 38
	And there is a deficit of	$48,145 41

for the year ending 30th of April, 1856.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th April, 1857, were estimated on the 1st of May last at [illegible]. The grants actually made by the Corporation to clergymen and churches, to be paid during the year, in addition to the regular allowances, amount to $11,640, and the appropriations for building school-houses and renovating and enlarging St. John's Chapel, to $28,000; making together [illegible]

Deduct cash on hand 1st May, 1856	10,016 38
	[illegible]
Add estimated deficiency	[illegible]
And there will be a deficit of	$70,262 28

for the year ending [illegible]

This deficit [illegible] The deficits of [illegible] (without including the cost of Trinity Chapel) [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] and applying the proceeds to the augmentation of her insufficient income. While she is assailed as niggardly in her donations, and as engaged in a systematic accumulation of her capital, she has, in fact, for years, been selling her real estate, and meeting with the proceeds the pressing demands on her—a large portion of which have grown out of her contributions for the support of other churches. The estimated expenditure of the present year continued till 1865 would consume so much of the Lispenard lease, which becomes disencumbered in that year, and embraces a large and valuable part of her real estate, as to leave her a balance insufficient to pay her debt,

which is now	$468,312 00
This debt may be reduced by mortgages	[illegible]
to the sum of	[illegible]
Add deficit of $70,262 28 for five years	351,311 40
And there will be a sum of	[illegible] 40

to be provided for by sales of real estate—a sum exceeding the highest estimates in the report of the Committee of the value of the Lispenard lease; and unless the prices of real estate become greatly enhanced during the next five years, nothing will remain of the lease referred to, after discharging the pecuniary obligations above specified, a portion of which must be provided for by the sale of other property.

The expenditures of the parish cannot be materially abridged, without prejudice to its interests; and the Vestry are unwilling to reduce the annual allowances to other Churches, believing that such a reduction would cause great inconvenience to the recipients, and, in some cases, impair, to a serious extent, the efficiency of the parishes thus assisted.

In regard to the necessity of allowing the capital of her endowment to be consumed by the current expenses of the Church, I have differed in opinion with a majority of the Vestry. While they have deplored it, and yielded to it as a necessity, I have been in favor of meeting it by retrenchment and bringing down the expenditure, as nearly as may be, to the standard of the income. I have urged this duty on the Vestry as one demanded by every maxim of financial prudence, and with the less hesitation as the inconvenience to result from it would be of short duration; for if the real estate disposable in 1865, or the greater part of it, can be kept undiminished until that time, the Church will be in condition to prosecute the great plan of ministration she has entered on, with an efficiency which cannot fail to produce results of the highest importance to the City and the State. If I have thought the Vestry in error in this respect, it is not because I have considered them lacking in liberality, but because they have yielded under impulses highly honorable to their feelings, to an outside pressure for contributions, which, in view of the deep and lasting interests involved in the question, I would have resisted.

This is, in truth, the only ground of apprehension in regard to the success of the plan of religious instruction for the poor of the lower part of the City. It must utterly fail, if Trinity Church, for the purpose of meeting a regular series of annual deficits in her revenue, caused to a great extent by her contributions to other churches, shall consume her real estate; and for this reason I would incur a temporary inconvenience for the purpose of carrying out a great system, the benefits of which would be incalculable in value, and endless in duration.

To hold her real estate until it is unencumbered, and can be sold without sacrifice, is, in no just sense, an accumulation of capital. To accumulate is to augment by a reinvestment of income, or, in other words, to convert revenue into principal. If her income exceeded her necessary expenditures, and, instead of contributing it to the wants of others, she were to withhold it and use it for the augmentation of her capital, she would be fairly obnoxious to the imputation cast upon her. Instead of erring in this direction, she has, as has been shown, been for a series of years expending large portions of her principal, and mainly for the purpose of making donations to other parishes.

In proof of this I present the following statement of [illegible] for the last ten years, with the annual deficits of income and the allowances and loans made to other churches. [illegible] Corporation, and it has been examined and compared by Mr. DUNSCOMB (the Comptroller) and myself, with a general statement of the financial affairs of the Church for the same period, by Mr. ROACH, an experienced accountant, and I believe it to be in all respects correct:

Year Ending April 30, 1847.

Revenue	[illegible]	Allowances to parishes	10,825 00
Expenditure	[illegible]	Donations to parishes	5,134 00
		Loans to parishes	600 00
Deficit	26,298 46	To'l Allowances, &c.	16,559 00

Year Ending April 30, 1848.

Revenue	[illegible]	Allowances to parishes	10,175 00
Expenditure	[illegible]	Donations to parishes	7,800 50
		Loans to parishes	3,900 00
Deficit	21,725 74	To'l Allowances, &c.	21,875 50

Year Ending April 30, 1849.

Revenue	[illegible]	Allowances to parishes	12,600 00
Expenditure	[illegible]	Donations to parishes	4,889 14
		Loans to parishes	3,800 00
Deficit	9,226 94	To'l Allowances, &c.	21,289 14

Year Ending April 30, 1850.

Revenue	77,799 [illegible]	Allowances to parishes	13,000 00
Expenditure	95,741 11	Donations to parishes	4,705 18
		Loans to parishes	12,198 00
Deficit	17,941 11	To'l Allowances, &c.	29,903 18

Year Ending April 30, 1851.

Revenue	75,871 31	Allowances to parishes	13,683 00
Expenditure	100,[illegible]	Donations to parishes	4,488 18
		Loans to parishes	9,377 00
Deficit	24,869 13	To'l Allowances, &c.	27,548 18

Year Ending April 30, 1852.

Revenue	77,979 [illegible]	Allowances to parishes	14,715 00
Expenditure	108,217 39	Donations to parishes	12,806 72
		Loans to parishes	7,650 00
Deficit	30,237 62	To'l Allowances, &c.	35,171 72

Year Ending April 30, 1853.

Revenue	86,073 97	Allowances to parishes	16,785 00
Expenditure	110,[illegible]	Donations to parishes	9,186 21
		Loans to parishes	7,700 00
Deficit	24,518 69	To'l Allowances, &c.	33,671 21

Year Ending April 30, 1854.

Revenue	85,710 [illegible]	Allowances to parishes	21,706 00
Expenditure	137,078 [illegible]	Donations to parishes	6,916 26
		Loans to parishes	17,100 00
Deficit	51,368 46	To'l Allowances, &c.	45,722 26

Year Ending April 30, 1855.

Revenue	95,186 72	Allowances to parishes	15,058 33
Expenditure	114,677 30	Donations to parishes	7,290 16
		Loans to parishes	2,000 00
Deficit	19,677 30	To'l Allowances, &c.	24,348 49

Year Ending April 30, 1856.

Revenue	91,773 38	Allowances to parishes	15,500 00
Expenditure	139,918 79	Donations to parishes	10,553 42
		Loans to parishes	6,000 00
Deficit	48,145 43	To'l Allowances, &c.	32,053 42

RECAPITULATION.

	Deficits.	Allowances, &c.
1847	$26,298 46	$16,559 00
1848	21,725 74	21,875 50
1849	9,226 94	21,289 14
1850	17,941 48	29,903 18
1851	24,869 18	27,548 18
1852	30,237 62	35,171 72
1853	24,518 69	33,671 21
1854	51,368 46	45,722 26
1855	19,677 30	24,348 49
1856	48,145 43	32,053 42
Total	$273,507 95	$288,141 05

ANALYSIS OF ALLOWANCES, &c.

	Allowances.	Donations.	Loans.
1847	$10,825 00	$5,134 00	$600 00
1848	10,175 00	7,800 50	3,900 00
1849	12,600 00	4,889 14	3,800 00
1850	13,000 00	4,705 18	12,198 00
1851	13,683 00	4,488 18	9,377 00
1852	14,715 00	12,806 72	7,650 00
1853	16,785 00	9,186 21	7,700 00
1854	21,706 00	6,916 26	17,100 00
1855	15,058 33	7,290 16	2,000 00
1856	15,500 00	10,553 43	6,000 00
	$144,047 33	$73,768 72	$70,325 00

Allowances	144,047 33
Allowances and donations	$217,816 05
Loans	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

By this statement it [illegible] that the deficits of revenue in the last ten years [illegible] and that the amount given away and contributed to the support of other parishes is $288,141 [illegible] the aggregate deficit by the sum of $15,[illegible]. And, as I have already said, the whole deficit for the ten years, incurred for the benefit of others, has been made up by a sale of real estate, and is to that extent a consumption of principal.

Several of the witnesses have testified, that in granting aid to other Churches the Vestry have acted under the influence of party feeling, refusing assistance to those who differ with them in opinion, and granting it freely to those whose views are in accordance with their own. I feel it to be my solemn duty to repel this imputation by stating my own experience. I have been more than seven years a member of the Vestry, and have been on terms of the most unreserved and confidential communication with my associates. I have discussed with them the propriety of granting and declining applications for aid, not only at nearly all the meetings of the Vestry, but in many cases in private interviews; and no reference has ever been made by one, or by any one of them, at any meeting, official or private, to the party views of any of the rectors or religious societies presenting such applications. The party divisions which have existed for several years in the Episcopal Church, and which have not only impaired its capacity for doing good, but dishonored those, on both sides who have been active in keeping them alive, have never been a subject of discussion at any meeting of the Vestry which I have attended, nor have they been alluded to in connection with applications for aid. I have taken a deep interest in several applications myself, and have, perhaps, had some influence in securing grants of money to the applicants; and in no instance have I inquired what were the particular views of the rector or the parish to which they belonged. I do not even know to this day whether they are High Church or Low Church. The only inquiries I ever made were in regard to their pecuniary and social condition, and their need of assistance; and these considerations, together with the ability of Trinity Church at the time to make the grants asked for, and the probability that the grants would be effective for the objects in view, have been [illegible] which have guided me in my votes. I [illegible] belief is founded upon my knowledge of them as [illegible] all they have said and done in my presence through a familiar association of seven years. I cannot be supposed to have been deceived in regard to their principles of action but upon the hypothesis of a depth of dissimulation on their part and an obtuseness of perception on my own, too gross for the largest credulity.

I can say with the same confidence, that I do not believe those who have the management of the affairs of Trinity Church have sought, during the period of my connection with them, (a period of a good deal of excitement,) to influence rectors or parishes on any question in the diocese through the instrumentality of her donations. It is due to others to add, that I have for several years attended the conventions of the diocese, and become acquainted with a large number of the clergy. I have rarely met a more intelligent or independent body of men; and I regard the intimation that they would be governed in the doctrines they teach, or in the official acts they have to perform, by considerations arising out of the pecuniary aid their parishes may have received from Trinity Church, as alike ungenerous and unjust.

In a word, I consider all these imputations of influence on the one hand, and of subserviency on the other, as the offspring of mere groundless suspicion; and they are in some instances so loosely hazarded as to make it the part of charity to refer them to the same narrow and distempered views of duty, which are falsely imputed to the Vestry of Trinity.

I have thus laid before the Committee with entire frankness, a statement of my connection with Trinity Church, and the part I have borne in the management of her financial affairs, and the great scheme of religious and temporal ministration which I desire to see carried out, under her auspices and through the aid of her endowments, in the lower districts of the City. I do not believe the importance of giving effect to this plan can be overstated. The funds of Trinity Church are the only resource for accomplishing it; she must execute it, or it will fall to the ground, and the district in which three of her church edifices stand, become nearly desolate for all spiritual purposes. The prosperity of the City is deeply involved in it. Destitution, temporal and spiritual, goes hand in hand with crime; and, when even now the spirit of acquisitiveness, which is characteristic of the age and has become its greatest scourge, is dishonoring it by forgeries the most barefaced, and staining it by murders the most foul, what shall be our social condition, if in a large portion of the City, destitution and spiritual neglect shall combine with cupidity to arm the hand of violence, and stimulate it to still grosser outrage? What higher office can Trinity Church fulfil—what higher benefit can she confer on the classes which have the deepest stake in the security of property and life, than by devoting herself, as she is now doing, to make the lessons of religious and social duty familiar to those who, under the pressure of their physical wants, have the strongest temptation to forget them? In the upper districts, the possessors of nearly the whole private wealth of the City have become domesticated. There is more than one congregation, the individual possessions of which are believed to exceed in value, with the largest estimate ever put on it, the entire property Trinity Church holds for the support of her four congregations. Those whom fortune has thus overburdened with her gifts, should be willing to leave unimpaired the endowments of Trinity Church, that she may make suitable provision for the poor, whom they have left to her care. And whatever may be the narrowness of spirit, which presides over particular circles, no doubt is entertained of the generous and catholic feeling which pervades the great body of the opulent classes. No City has more cause to be thankful for the munificence with which some of her richest men have contributed to great objects of social improvement within her limits; and it is most gratifying to add, that in more than one instance, the wealth, which exists in the largest masses, has been poured out with the noblest profusion to build up literary and charitable institutions for the common benefit. To such a spirit of munificence, no appeal to relieve the destitution which hangs upon the outskirts of the great [illegible] committed the spiritual guidance of these [illegible] classes, there are [illegible] City, and [illegible] of charity, devolved on her [illegible] engaged in [illegible] utterance of which are [illegible] founders [illegible] not be better [illegible] surrounding [illegible] wants [illegible] own.

The State, nay, the whole country, has a deep interest in this question. The City of New-York, embodying as she does, to a great extent, the commercial and financial power of the Union, must exert a sensible influence upon the moral and intellectual character of all with whom she is brought into association. The slightest agitation on her surface vibrates in all directions to the great circumference of which she is the centre. On Trinity Church are devolved, in the [illegible] of events, the spiritual instruction and guidance of the district by which she is brought most directly into contact with all that lies beyond her limits. If this duty is not faithfully performed, no voice should be raised in palliation of the delinquency. On the other hand, if any of those who have withdrawn from this part of the City the wealth which Providence has, in such superabundance, bestowed on them, shall seek to deprive the destitute whom they have left behind of the sole resource for spiritual instruction and for the alleviation of temporal want; if they shall succeed by misstating the condition and unjustly impeaching the motives of Trinity Church, in diminishing her means to carry out the great system of labor with which she is occupied, they will incur the gravest and most odious of all responsibilities, that of consigning one of the most populous districts of the emporium of the Union to an intellectual and spiritual death. I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 287, 1112, 1768, 1883, 1867, 1857, 1878, 1879, 18, 252, 1297, 679½, 1094, 673, 895, 869.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge [illegible].

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

James Kelly vs. Daniel Searing and Wife.—The Same vs. the Same et al.—Motion to set aside judgment for irregularity denied, with $10 costs.

Edward Kenny vs. Jules Lignes.—Order of reference settled.

FEB. 26.—*In the matter of Helen E. Duryea.*—Order of reference granted.

John D. Jones vs. Michael Duffy et al.—Papers defective, motion denied.

In the matter of Sarah Higbee, a lunatic.—Inquisition confirmed, and Jesse M. Polk appointed Committee of person and estate of lunatic.

The People ex rel. George W. Niles vs. John Smith.—Inquisition quashed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 26.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth and Woodruff.

IMPORTANT FLOUR CASE—CONDITIONAL DELIVERY—RATIFICATION—TESTIMONY NECESSARY TO IMPEACH AND TO SUSTAIN A WITNESS.

John Wilmot & Co. vs. Thomas Richardson & Co.—This was a motion at General Term to set aside a verdict of $8,160 77, obtained against the defendants under the following circumstances:

On the 5th May, 1854, J. Wilmot & Co. sold to Walter Patterson 1,897 barrels of flour, at $7 93 per barrel, amounting to $15,104 87, for cash on delivery of ship's receipts. The flour was afterwards put on shipboard. John W. Hull, a clerk of plaintiffs, testified that Patterson represented he could not pay for the flour until he got the ship's receipts, from the plaintiffs having consigned it to the defendants, who would not give the advance until in possession of the receipts; that the receipts were accordingly given by Hull to a broker (acting between plaintiffs and Patterson) with directions to go with Hull to the defendants and [illegible]

[illegible] and passed no title to the flour to him, and that he could confer no title upon the defendants, to whom he delivered the ship's receipts on the same 12th day of May, on account of $15,379 advanced by them to Patterson three days previously. This advance was made upon Patterson's invoice of this flour, relying upon his promise to deliver the ship's receipts to the defendants in a few days.

Patterson testified to his good faith in making the purchase, intending to pay for it; he did in fact pay the plaintiffs $6,000 on account, but, afterwards becoming embarrassed and alarmed, he in a few days departed for Europe, to look after his consignments there, without apprising the plaintiffs of his intention to leave. Before leaving he gave to the plaintiffs an order on the defendants for the net proceeds of 8,164 barrels of flour, after deducting defendants' advances thereon, which order was accepted by the defendants, and they afterwards paid the plaintiffs on that order the net proceeds, less advances, amounting to $2,611.

At the time the plaintiffs received this order they had notice that the defendants' advance on the flour in question had been made *three days prior* to the time of the receipt of the ship's receipt. The 8,164 barrels (which embraced the 1,897 in question) had been consigned by Patterson to the defendants, Liverpool house, and they had advanced him some $57,000 thereon. This action was brought to recover from the defendants the value of the flour sold by the plaintiffs, less the amounts paid as above stated. The defendants' counsel insisted that the acceptance by them of the order, in favor of the plaintiffs, was a *ratification* of the delivery to Patterson, and vested a good title in the defendants. Some eleven witnesses testified that Hull was of bad reputation and not worthy of credit; some eight witnesses sustained him. The following is the decision:

BY THE COURT—BOSWORTH, J.—As to the question of ratification, Patterson bought of the plaintiffs 1,897 barrels of flour. They had no interest in the residue of the flour on which the defendants had advanced, to Patterson. The defendants had made advances on 8,164 barrels, all of which had been shipped to Richardson, Spence & Co. [illegible]

With knowledge of all the frauds now alleged, (except the pretended fraud by Patterson's going to Europe at the instigation of, or by connivance with, some one of the defendants' firm,) they received Patterson's order on the defendants to pay to the plaintiffs the proceeds of the 8,164 barrels, less the advances previously made by the defendants upon it, and their charges to the amount of $1,115 12.

Before this was accepted, Patterson's assent, written at the foot of the order, that no further advances should be made by the defendants, unless by the consent of the plaintiffs, evidenced by their written order, was procured. The plaintiffs received this with the written acceptance by the defendants of Patterson's order.

By this act the plaintiffs certainly waived all right to claim that a sale of the flour by the defendants would be a tortious act, which would render them liable for a conversion of the flour. They assented to a sale of so much of the flour as had belonged to them, and obtained an agreement, that they should be paid the proceeds of not only that flour, but of 6,267 barrels in addition, to which they had no right, less advances and charges, the amounts of which were specified.

The flour has been sold, as that arrangement contemplated, and the whole proceeds of the flour have been paid to and accepted by the plaintiffs in full performance of that arrangement.

Before the defendants accepted this order, they had refused to accept a draft drawn on them by Patterson, in favor of the plaintiffs for $10,000, at sixty-five days' sight, from May 11, 1854. The defendants claimed to have advanced on the security of the flour, in good faith, with no notice of any facts which should induce any person to doubt the title of Patterson, or the good faith of his transactions with those of whom he had purchased the flour. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs accepted the three papers before mentioned, viz.:

Patterson's order on the defendants, acceptance of it by the latter, Patterson's written consent that the proceeds should be paid to the plaintiffs or to their order. Is this transaction to have any effect, and if so, what? If it does not amount to an abandonment of all claims upon the defendants personally, except under their written acceptance of Patterson's order, then it is not only of no benefit to them, but is prejudicial to their rights. By the verdict, they are charged not only with the actual proceeds of the 1,897 barrels of flour, but with the exact price which Patterson agreed to pay the plaintiffs for it. The defendants, as the case has resulted, have been made to pledge the proceeds of the whole 8,164 barrels over and above advances, as security to pay what Patterson was owing the plaintiffs, and are held personally liable to pay the balance of the contract price. This result has been effected upon evidence which, being fairly considered, does not tend to prove any "fraud on the part of Richardson, nor on the part of Patterson in making the purchase," so the Chief Justice instructed the Jury.

In the absence of fraud, either of Patterson or of the defendants, in the transaction, we think that the acts of the parties on and after the 17th of May amount to an agreement between them that the whole flour on which the defendants had advanced should be sold by the persons to whom it had been consigned, and that the defendants might retain out of the proceeds the amount of the advances which they had made on the security of the flour, and charges to the amount of $1,115 12, and that the balance of the proceeds should be paid to the plaintiffs.

The advantage resulting to the plaintiffs was the contract of the defendants to pay to the former the whole net proceeds beyond the advances and charges. This agreement has been fully executed on the part of the defendants. Any undeclared intent of the plaintiffs in entering into the arrangement cannot affect its legal operation, nor impose upon the defendants, or continue any liability on their part which, in the absence of any such intent, would not exist. Freeman vs. Spaulding, 2 Kern. 373.

[illegible] (Code, § 227.) [illegible] Without stopping to inquire whether the plaintiffs [illegible] it is clear that the affidavits furnished very strong evidence against the plaintiffs [illegible]

We think the [illegible] jury instructed in the terms of the [illegible] that the instruction that if Wilmot did not intend to give up his claim [illegible] erroneous.

Some questions of [illegible] remain to be considered.

It is not apparent that the fact that the defendants had been in the habit of making advances to Patterson, or the fact that he had [illegible] purchases from the plaintiffs prior to this, tended to throw any light upon the actual character of the transaction in question, or that they could authorize any inferences by the Jury in relation to the truth of the matters at issue, which they could not have made if no such facts had been proved. [illegible] fendants.

It is not easy to perceive on what principle its admission can be justified. The evidence being incompetent, and the defendants having excepted to its admission, an error was committed which entitles the defendants to a new trial.

Murray vs. Smith, 1 Duer, 412, was reversed by the Court of Appeals solely on that ground, although, in the opinion of the Court, the evidence excepted to ought not to have influenced the verdict of the Jury. When improper evidence has been given, its reception excepted to, the Court will not, on a bill of exceptions, attempt to speculate as to its probable effect upon the conclusions of the Jury, unless it can clearly see that it could not have had any influence upon them in forming their verdict. We do not see that we can say this evidence might not have prejudiced the defendants' case in the estimation of the Jury.

The character of a witness on the part of the plaintiffs was thoroughly impeached, if credit is to be given to the impeaching witnesses. A supporting witness who saw him for some six months, twelve years prior to the trial, and who had not seen him since then until six months of the time of the trial, and who had "never heard him spoken of one way or the other," was allowed to testify that he considered him a "credible witness." To the admission of this evidence the defendants objected and excepted.

This decision cannot be sustained, unless it is a sound rule that a witness whose character is impeached may counteract the effect of the impeaching evidence, by proof that, in the opinion of others, who have had but a slight acquaintance with him, and never heard him spoken of one way or the other, and who know nothing of his general character, he is a credible witness.

I presume no one holds the opinion that a witness can be impeached by the testimony of persons who really know nothing of his general character, and never heard him spoken of, that they do not consider him a credible witness. If such evidence is incompetent for the purpose of impeaching a witness, I think it equally so to sustain one who had been effectually impeached. In such cases, *general character* is the broadest form of inquiry admissible. Particular offences or vices cannot be proved or disproved. The practical question is, has the witness such a want of moral character, taking the character which he has acquired among those who know it as the standard, that others cannot credit what he may say.

We think the evidence received to sustain the character of the impeached witness was improperly admitted, and that, on that ground also, the defendants are entitled to a new trial.

The verdict must be set aside, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

[illegible]

Winant vs. Mann, Weeks, et al.—The defendants, Mann & Weeks, made a promissory note which passed into the plaintiff's hands, who sues to recover the amount, some $500. The defendants state that they were induced to purchase some stock of the Webster Insurance Company, by the plaintiff, who was its President, and that the note was given therefor; that the plaintiff, knowingly, made false statements in regard to the prosperity of the Company, concealing the fact, which he well knew, of the stock being worthless. They therefore claim that he is not a *bona fide* holder of the note for value.

The case is still on.

Beck & McAdam for plaintiff. Van Buren & Marks for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

QUESTION OF PLEADING.

E. M. Badger vs. J. W. Benedict.—BRADY, J.—This is an action to recover damages for a violation of an agreement to furnish paper for and to print and bind a Memoir, and for damages for the destruction of the stereotype plates of the Memoir, delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant for such printing, &c. The causes of action, namely, the violation of the contract and the cause arising from the destruction of the plates, are not separately stated, the pleader regarding the whole as constituting a single cause of action. The defendant demurs, assigning as a ground of demurrer that several causes of action have been improperly united, and insists that if the causes of action have been properly united, they are not *separately stated*, and the complaint is demurrable for that reason.

In reference to the first objection there is little difficulty. The Code, section 167, allows a plaintiff to unite several causes of action, whether they be such as have been heretofore denominated legal or equitable or both, where they shall arise out of the same transaction or transactions connected with the same subject of action, but requires them to be separately stated. Although the tort might be waived, and the value of the chattels claimed as an indebtedness upon an implied contract to pay for them, [illegible] relates, yet the causes of action must be separately stated. In this case, however, I think the causes of action, without reference to the manner of stating them, and without reference to the necessity of expressing an election in terms between the tort for the destruction of the plates, and the implied assumption for their value, must be regarded as arising out of the same transaction, and as such properly unitable in one action. The difficulty, however, is occasioned by the objection that the causes of action are not *separately stated*. This is said to be the subject of demurrer in Durkee vs. S. & W. Railroad Company, 4 Pr. R., 226; per Willard, Justice, and the doctrine is recognized by him again in Pike vs. Van Nomer, 5 Pr. Rep. 172; also in Getty vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co., 8 Pr. Rep. 177—per Harris, Justice—and is recognized by him in Stream vs. Parker, 9 Pr. Rep. 342, and restated in Van Namee vs. Peoble, 9 Pr. Rep. 198. The doctrine is also recognized in Moore vs. Smith, 10 How. Pr. Rep. 361, per Dean, Justice, but not acted upon because the demurrer did not assign specifically as a ground of demurrer that the causes of action were not *separately stated*. Contra to these are Peckham vs. Smith, 9 Pr. Rep. 436—Bacon, Justice; Robinson vs. Judd, 9 Pr. Rep. 378—Marvin, Justice, and Gooding vs. McAllister, 9 Pr. Rep. 123—Welles, Justice, these cases deciding that the demurrer, provided by the fifth subdivision of section 144 of the Code, has reference to the character or classes of actions, and not to the manner of stating them, and that advantage can only be taken of the defect by motion to make the complaint more definite and certain. The Supreme Court seems thus to be equally divided on the question, three Judges being arrayed on either side, and cannot be disposed of by weight of authority. Under the old system a demurrer could be interposed for insufficiency of *form or substance*, and if the imperfection in form was expressed in the demurrer, and demonstrated, the demurrer prevailed, (Graham Pr. 604; 2 R. S. 352, sec. 4,) although the declaration contained enough in substance to entitle the plaintiff to judgment. Unless that practice be sustained under the Code, the omission to state causes of action separately cannot be the subject of demurrer, because it affects the form only of the pleading. I am aware that rule 86 of the Supreme Court requires in all cases of more than one distinct cause of action, defence, counter-claim, or reply, that the same shall not only be separately stated, but plainly numbered, but the consequences of the omission are not provided for by the rule itself. By section 176 of the Code, the Court are required at every *stage of an action to disregard any error or defect* in the pleadings or proceedings which shall not affect the substantial rights of the adverse party, and the application of that section would seem to impose upon courts the duty to disregard a mere matter of form. By section 140 all forms of pleadings previously existing are abolished, and thereafter the forms of pleadings in Courts of Record and the rules by which the *sufficiency* of the pleadings are to be determined are those prescribed by the Code. The sufficiency of the pleading under consideration is not questioned, but *the form or manner of stating it* is, and section 144 does not in any of its subdivisions provide against defects of form by demurrer. The fifth subdivision authorizes a demurrer where several causes of action have been improperly united, and unless that means improperly united by being improperly stated it has no application to cases where the union of causes of action is correct, but the manner of stating them improper. It is true that under section 160 when the allegations of a pleading are so indefinite or uncertain that the precise nature of the charge is not apparent the Court may require the pleading to be made definite and certain by amendment, but I submit that it might be regarded as an unnecessary exercise of power under this section, to order an amendment by separately stating merely what was not indefinite or uncertain. [illegible] I feel called upon to regard the rule of the Supreme Court as the paramount consideration in the [illegible]

[illegible] to Philip Dater, Esq.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

[illegible]

In the matter of the [illegible] *of a Minor.*

THE SURROGATE.—The minor, who is [illegible] born in the City of New-York, and [illegible]

[illegible] Our statute is silent on this subject, and in the absence of express legislation, the question must be [illegible] upon reason and principle. [illegible]

The London *Lancet* says that there are a quarter million persons living in Great Britain constantly under ground in the darkness of mines. [illegible] under this figure. [illegible] is fatal; among bakers scrofula, and skin diseases [illegible] from [illegible] them with oil. The most dangerous [illegible] painter's trade is "flatting," [illegible] and closely heated rooms [illegible] is sulphuric acid, cleanliness, [illegible] fresh air; and as an antidote, the more frequent use of white lime or lime lead.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN BOSTON.—There are not far from twenty of them,—and several are in excellent business. They confine themselves generally to midwifery and the diseases of their own sex. Their success in the former branch tends to establish them firmly in families. [illegible] employed in the neighboring cities of Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury and adjacent towns [illegible]

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The [illegible] says that preparations are being made in [illegible] for [illegible] SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. For this purpose Dr. RAE is [illegible] in the Kingdom [illegible] an Arctic schooner, to be ready in May next to go to Quebec, and thence to the Arctic regions.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

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NOTICE.

We observe a letter in the *Herald* signed "F. Wm. Walker, Correspondent of the New-York Times and Boston Bee." Its publication makes it proper for us to state that Mr. F. Wm. Walker is not a correspondent of the Times, nor is he connected with this paper in any way whatever.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The telegraph brings us an account of another scene of outrage and violence in Kansas. It is purely a private feud, but it is clearly traceable to political causes. Gov. Geary has evidently incurred the bitter and relentless hostility of the ultra Pro-Slavery faction in the Legislature by refusing to make himself an accomplice in their schemes. He refused to yield with their attempt to dictate his appointments, and declined to make one Sherrod a Sheriff at their bidding. For this Sherrod threatened to kill him, and did spit in his face. The Governor, however, seems to have treated the whole matter discreetly; but at a subsequent meeting of his friends, Sherrod was present for the purpose of making trouble, and after killing one man, was himself shot by the Governor's Private Secretary. The affray threatened to renew the violence which had been for a time allayed, though the presence of the troops may prevent further immediate difficulties. Some action of Congress is imperatively required to sustain the Federal authority in the Territory against the violence of the Pro-Slavery faction.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from twenty-seven Senators and thirty-six Representatives in the General Assembly of Indiana, asking for a speedy disposition of the case of Mr. Fitch, who claims to have been elected United States Senator. The Judiciary Committee immediately made a report on the subject, setting forth that it would be necessary to take the testimony of citizens of Indiana, for the better ascertainment of the disputed facts. The report was accompanied by a resolution to meet the case, which was laid over under the rule. A bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee, and passed, to expedite the construction of a Magnetic Telegraph from the Atlantic to San Francisco. The House Tariff bill was then taken up, and several amendments were proposed and discussed, when the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock. On reassembling the debate was resumed, and was not concluded when we went to press. It was thought the Senate would remain in session all night. In the House, the Miscellaneous, Army, Navy, Fortification and Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bills were passed. The bill to invest $3,000,000, held in trust for the Indians, in cash State Stocks, was laid on the table. The House adjourned, after an announcement that the next business would be the consideration of the report in Mr. Gilbert's case. A desire to push through the Appropriation bills prevented action in this matter yesterday. In the course of the proceedings a disgraceful collision occurred between Messrs. Wright, of Tennessee, and Sherman, of Ohio, which, it is thought, may result in a duel. It grew out of a previous controversy between them.

Contradictory statements are published concerning the tenor of the new treaty just concluded by the American Minister with the Government of Mexico. On the one hand it is positively asserted that it embraces a cession of a large portion of Mexican territory, including Lower California, for which the United States is to pay $15,000,000. On the other hand, and for the express purpose of silencing these rumors the Extraordinary of the 4th, published at Mexico, which we copied yesterday, declares that "there is not a word of truth in the report, that, by the pending arrangements with the United States, a foot of the National territory has been either alienated or even mortgaged; that the Church property is not mentioned or even concerned in either of the treaties that have been agreed upon, and there is nothing like a treaty of alliance in the programme." And it adds, that all that is desired by either Government, or sought by the treaty, is to strengthen the ties of friendship and good neighborhood between the two Republics, to promote their commercial intercourse, to improve the facilities of communication between them, and to perform those mutual offices of good will which belong to their geographical position and to their community of political institutions. Still more extravagant and absurd is the announcement in a late Havana paper of the arrival there of a distinguished Mexican General with "the *projet* of a protectorate of the United States over the Mexican Nation." Our telegraphic correspondence from Washington, this morning, denounces the whole thing as a miserable affair,—unworthy of the slightest attention, and adds that it is disapproved by the President and Cabinet, and will not be sent to the Senate for its action.

The contest concerning the property of Trinity Church is continued with great vigor and not a little asperity. The Committee of the Senate is engaged in completing the testimony in regard to the matter, and will doubtless endeavor to regain the ground which is evidently lost by the premature and partisan report which it submitted at the opening of the session. Among the gentlemen who have appeared before the Committee is Hon. John A. Dix, one of the Vestry of Trinity Church, who submitted in writing his statement of the general condition and management of its funds. This paper will be found in another part of this morning's Times. It is the first authorized and official presentation of the views of the Vestry, which has been made, and will command the greatest respect and attention from the character of the gentleman by whom it is drawn. According to this document the revenues of Trinity Church for the last year were $61,778, while its expenditures were $180,918; and for the present year it is estimated that the deficiency will exceed $70,000. The controversy concerning the management of the property of this Corporation excites a good deal of feeling in the Church, and the address of Bishop Potter which we published a day or two since, has greatly increased the bitterness with which it is carried on.

The South Carolina papers publish a long and ridiculous correspondence between Mr. Gibbes, the Editor of the *South Carolinian*, and Col. Wallace one of the managers of the Lunatic Asylum, who felt aggrieved by some strictures upon the conduct of the Institution. Col. W. demanded the name of the author, which the editor refused to give and accepted a challenge, selecting rifles as the weapon [illegible]. Col. Wallace waived objection to the weapon, "although unusual," but claimed the right to name the distance at twenty paces, which was denied. A suspension of the challenge followed, and the whole matter was referred to a board of honor, which insisted upon withdrawals on both sides. The parties acquiesced, and so they came back to the point of beginning.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her thirteenth day, had not been signaled at Halifax at 11½ o'clock last night.

A telegraphic summary of the proceedings yesterday in the Legislature will be found elsewhere. Among the bills presented in the Assembly was one for the consolidation of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., under one Municipal Government.

Canal-Auditor Benton made a report to the Canal Board yesterday, in answer to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the Senate, strongly in favor of discriminating tolls on the canals.

The Vermont Legislature yesterday, by an informal ballot, indicated a preference for continuing the seat of Government at Montpelier.

The Rhode Island Legislature, by the casting vote of the Speaker, yesterday voted to restore capital punishment for murder.

The Geographical Society, at their meeting last night, adopted resolutions deploring the death of Dr. Kane, and paying homage to his memory. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Dr. Francis, Hon. Charles King, Rev. Dr. Thompson and others. The audience was large and comprised many of our most prominent citizens. The esteem in which Dr. Kane was held may be more widely but cannot be more honorably shown than on this occasion.

The Ferry Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday resumed the investigation into the affairs of the Union Company. Mr. C. Kelsey, formerly President of the old South Ferry Company, stated that never were the ferries so badly managed as now. The Union Ferry Company used to declare good dividends when their expenses were much heavier than at present, and their fare was only one cent for foot passengers. The Company now used Maryland fine coal, which generated more steam than five times the quantity of the Anthracite would, which was formerly used.

Secretary Marcy, writes in a letter received yesterday at the United States District-Attorney's office, that he can do nothing to recover, from General Walker's army, parties who have been deluded to Nicaragua under the supposition that they were to come in possession of free farms, but instead thereof, find themselves shouldering muskets, since the United States has not at present any Minister in Nicaragua. The Secretary's letter was in response to one sent from New-York by the mother of one of the "Nicaragua New-York Agency's youthful emigrants."

Yesterday was the nineteenth day of the fillibuster examination. Several witnesses testified to the drinking habits of Robert Fuller, one of the complainants and leading witnesses in the case. The old subject of the Mosquito grant was revived, and renewed assurances given of our intention to prove an interest in the grant upon Government officials and others in Washington. "The fourth act 's past—the jest grows stale," &c.

District-Attorney McKeon and Corporation Counsel Busteed had an exciting set-to yesterday, relative to the possession of a paper submitted in the French railway fraud examination. Both these distinguished gentlemen have wills of their own, and both having sound vocal chords the Court-room presented an unusually interesting aspect. One of the United States District or Circuit Judges is this morning to settle the matter.

Yesterday was observed by the Protestant Churches in town, with union services, as a day of fasting and prayer for Colleges.

There was a large sale of real estate made yesterdy—the property of the late sisters, Mrs. Banyer and Jay (daughters of John Jay) and located on Broadway, Canal, Walker and Bond streets. Most of the lots were encumbered with long leases, so that quoting the bare prices would give no clue to their value. The amount of the sales was $444,825.

The Lemon Slave case was yesterday adjourned until the May Term of the Supreme Court.

Another frightful accident, resulting from the use of burning fluid, occurred in Brooklyn, yesterday, by which a domestic named Catharine Dwyer, employed in the family of Mr. Gilchrist, corner of Second and South Seventh streets, was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.

Mr. Frank Swift, of Brooklyn, has been mulcted to the tune of $5,000, by a Jury in the City Court, for beating a man named Stephen Scammon in a bar-room.

Kansas Again.

We took occasion, a day or two since, to urge upon our Republican friends in Congress the importance of waiving something of theoretical right in order to secure a measure of practical justice for Kansas. Events have since spoken to the same point, and with tremendous force. The Administration must now be as anxious as the Opposition can be to see some definite term put to the reign of oppression and violence in that unhappy Territory. For the authority of the Government itself has been insulted and outraged in the person of its highest territorial officer, and the action of the usurping Legislature has brought about a difficulty of the most disgraceful and dangerous kind between that body on the one hand, and the Executive on the other. Such is the plain English of the story which reached us last night by telegraph from St. Louis.

It appears that the Legislature had recommended a person named Sherrod (styled by some of the papers *Judge* Sherrod) to the Governor, for appointment to the office of Sheriff. Governor Geary declined to act upon this recommendation, for reasons which are not given, but which the subsequent conduct of the Legislative favorite renders it quite superfluous for any body to inquire into. Disappointed in his expectations of office, Sherrod avowed his purpose of killing the recusant Governor, and on meeting that gentleman casually in the street, offered him a gross and vulgar insult. A meeting of the friends of the Governor was called to resent this indignity to the laws of the land and to the person of the Executive, and at this meeting Sherrod made his appearance. An affray ensued in which, after Sherrod had killed one gentleman and wounded two others, he was himself shot down by the Private Secretary of the Governor, Mr. Jones. Further consequences were expected to ensue, and the Governor's house had been put under the protection of the United States troops.

The United States troops may be equal to the protection of Governor Geary's house and person from the assaults of the friends and fellows of the ruffian Sherrod—but it is not, we hope, to be expected that even the administration of Mr. Pierce will stand tamely by and leave its authority in Kansas to be defended by bayonets. Governor Geary was appointed by Mr. Pierce ostensibly, and even ostentatiously, with the object of restoring peace and order in Kansas. His nomination was pointed to by the friends of the Government, as a triumphant vindication of the rectitude of the President, and an unanswerable [illegible] to administer justice and to maintain law in Kansas with firm and equal hand.

It is due to Governor Geary to say that his conduct in Kansas has at least done honor to his own singleness of purpose, good sense and determination. If the President really intended to send a high-spirited, resolute and patriotic officer into that distracted Territory, he must be entirely satisfied with the choice that he made, and must support with energy the pacificator whom he selected with discrimination.

We must confess that the course of Mr. Pierce's Administration has not been so uniformly consistent as to inspire us with unreserved confidence at this juncture. With the fate of Mr. Dallas and his Treaty still trembling in the balance before our eyes, we cannot say that we look upon the position of Governor Geary as perfectly secure.

But even Mr. Pierce and his advisers must perceive that it is comparatively much more safe to dally with the obligations they have incurred to Great Britain and to Mr. Dallas, than to trifle with the situation of Kansas and the claims of Governor Geary. If the Democratic party at Washington shall now bring forward at once, (as in common decency they must,) a bill so framed as mainly to ignore the past, while it provides ample security for the future of Kansas, we trust that the Republicans will give to such a bill their hearty and unanimous support, without questioning the quarter from which it comes.

Of the antecedents of the man Sherrod, whose violence and indecency have brought on this crisis, we know nothing, and can learn nothing. But it is sufficiently evident that the recommendation of this person to the shrievalty by the Legislature, and the rejection of that recommendation by the Governor, indicate the nature and the extent of the conflict which is going on in Kansas at this moment.

The Legislature, conscious that their power cannot last forever, are endeavoring to give a continued and permanent vitality to the atrocious system of which they themselves form a part, by a thorough organization of the Territory in the interest of that system. The Governor, on the other hand, is interposing his executive authority between this attempt of the Legislature and the rights of the people in the present and in the future. He is, therefore, at this time, the hope of sound order and good government in Kansas, and he must be supported. If he can hold out against the actual pressure of his antagonists until Congress shall have provided for the annihilation of the *Kansas "Terrorism"* at the next election, all will be well. Let the Republicans, therefore, seize the present occasion as their fairest opportunity, and let them improve it with wisdom as well as zeal. They have now a hold on the Administration from which it will be difficult even for the audacity of the Secretary-at-War *or the ingenuity of the Attorney-General* to devise a means of escape. If good sense, moderation, statesmanship, and, above all, an earnest resolution not to lose the golden moment, prevail now in the counsels of the friends of freedom, all may be well; and the revolver of a ruffian may have unconsciously effected the solution of a most perplexing problem, and the salvation of a State.

The Case of Richard Graves.

The Legislature of Mississippi refuses to restore to Richard Graves his lost citizenship. Poor Graves became a defaulter long ago, his position as Treasurer of the State affording the temptation, and his political ambition calling for more profuse expenditure than his limited salary and honest resources authorized. After years of exile under the bleak sky of Canada, suffering poverty, the loss of children, the absence of friends, and hope, and comfort; and witnessing the declining health of a wife faithful to him in his calamity and shame, he wrote a suppliant letter to the Governor, imploring leave to return. Without it, his devoted wife would perish of a too-rigorous climate; he must waste a wretched and worthless existence in banishment. With it, he offered security that the whole amount of his defalcation, with interest, should be repaid as rapidly as his laborious hands could earn it. He was willing to become a slave for life, that the woman who had so sacrificed wealth, elegance, friends and life for him, might breathe her last breath in the milder air of her home. The Governor transmitted the application to the Legislature, with his Annual Message, in which he alluded to it not unfavorably. The Legislature has rejected it.

Without any disposition to palliate official pilfering, we cannot help thinking that the punishment, upon the prolongation of which the Mississippians insist, is inordinate, and smacks of mere vindictiveness. Transportation for seven years would have been the penalty of Graves, had he committed a similar breach of trust in England. Transportation of the criminal and the criminal's wife and family for life, were such a sentence legal, would there be deemed unjustifiable severity. In the eyes of a Mississippi tribunal, however, the requirements of justice are more exacting. It is not enough that the victim has spent the meridian and better days of his life in friendless exile; that he is poor and penitent, and only craves opportunity to make restitution for his errors, and to reimburse the community he has defrauded; that his touching petition exhibits some of the finest and most respect-worthy traits of humanity—love, gratitude and devotion to his wife, and anxiety for his offspring, so sincere as to make him willing to return to the scene of his former elevation as a self-confessed criminal and public bond slave; Mississippian rigor calls for more than this, and appeals to the strict letter of the law. This is not the dictate of exalted justice and detestation of crime.

The Legislature of Mississippi is guilty of the same misdemeanor that has ruined Graves. It has broken faith with and defrauded mankind, and is even now a defaulter to the extent of millions. The story of the Mississippi bonds has blotted the American name ineffaceably. No sign of shame or penitence, such as the case of Graves presents, has ever relieved the guilt of Mississippi. The fact stands out on the history of the country like a record of unblushing crime in the Newgate calendar. No right principle, therefore, no inspiration of lofty integrity, prompted this rejection of the Ex-Treasurer's application; else the same impeccable body would have passed an act for the restoration of the good honor by the payment of its repudiated debt. The whole proceeding is evidently the offspring of violent personal or partisan malignity. It is the vindictive animosity of a gang of robbers against one of their number, who has made off with more than his share of the stolen property.

The City Gas Company.

When the investigation into the management and fair-dealing of the Manhattan Gas Company commenced, we called attention to the fact that the ascertainment of the *quality* of the gas supplied to the public, was of more importance than proof of quantity,—that the Company might be dealing fairly with us as to quantity, but most unfairly as to quality, whereby the citizens, being obliged to burn a larger quantity to get good light, the Company regain the loss of profit waived by their quasi-liberality in reduction of price. We perceive that the gentlemen conducting the inquiry have taken this point into consideration.

Mr. Gibbs, the Chemical Professor at the Free Academy, being put upon the stand, testifies that "the difference in the illuminating power of gas ranges from 15 to 30 sperm-candle power," that is to say, an ordinary burner will, according to the quality of gas supplied, give a light equal to the light afforded by from 15 to 30 sperm candles. The same gentleman further says that "the number of cubic feet actually consumed is no criterion of the amount of light received by customers, in which matter the public is (at present) dependent on the honesty and honor of the Company."

The advantage of this guarantee appears a little further on in the course of the examination. In order to force the gas all over the district supplied by the Company, a certain pressure is required, which pressure is applied by means of the great gas-holder at the Company's works. The effect of this is, of course, that the customers nearest the works have a stronger flow than those more distant, and much gas is thereby wasted. This might, however, be remedied by the customers themselves, by regulating the stop-cock of the service-pipe. But as few consumers are aware of this fact, it is evidently the Company's duty to supply regulators with the meters, by which the waste could be avoided. A difference of 50 per cent. of pressure at the works will make nearly the *same difference at the burner*; and the worse the gas, the greater the waste.

Mr. Gibbs tells us that gas-meters may be *so constructed as to give an incorrect return* of the quantity passing through them, which incorrectness may amount *to ten per cent.* And on the back of this statement, Mr. John Firmin, a gas-economist, (whatever that may be,) tells us that "in the University the gross quantity of gas burnt in the building passes through one large meter; that in each of the separate lecture-rooms there is a smaller meter, to check the large one; and that the aggregate of the small meters was larger than the whole quantity shown by the large one, although it supplied several burners in the halls and passages, not checked by the small meters." In this instance it may be that the inaccuracy tells against the Company, if they are paid according to the readings off the large meter. But will the public believe that the Company who furnish meters to the consumers permit those meters to record inaccurately against themselves? *Credat Judæus.* Besides, it is precisely the small meters which are used by the great body of consumers, and if the meters, which are intended to be the most perfect evidence of fair dealing, be inaccurate, what security have the citizens? We are told they have the honor of the Company. Fat Jack asks, "What is honor?"—to which we may add, What is a Company? Can we catch a Company? If a Company cheats us, can we punish it? That which in the individual is cheating, is in the Company financiering.

What remedy, then, has the public? We have before pointed out the remedy. The appointment of some supervisory authority,—call him auditor, inspector, or whatsoever title you please. Pay him well and place him beyond the temptations of official corruption, and make him immediately removable on proof of malfeasance. But mark "how the galled jade winces." The Gas Company's legal adviser thinks that *a gas inspector would be at present contrary to the Constitution of the State.* "Alexander's dust to stop a bunghole." Touch but any existing abuse, put out your hand to reform anything—from Slavery to street-sweeping—and your official calls out *Procul este!* Respect the Constitution. The Legislature, for the public convenience, confers on the promoters of great undertakings privileges which the common law or the constitution withholds from private citizens. And why that same Legislature may not limit those same privileges, or see that they are not abused, it is hard to imagine.

Great companies with special powers for acquiring property, to use public lands, to interfere with traffic, to take up roads, to lay pipes, to fix tolls and rates, are in their very nature monopolies precluding competition. Between all such and the public there should be some intermediary, charged with the duty of guarding the rights of the citizens, and clothed with the power to perform the functions of his office effectively.

Treatment of Witnesses.

The House has entered upon the trial of the four members implicated in the corrupt proceedings dragged to light by the Investigating Committee. One of them presented his defence on Wednesday, and, according to the Telegraph, it opens thus:

"He says the only two witnesses against him are Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Triplett, who stand, by their own confession, in the position of *acknowledged accomplices* in each other's guilt, and that they seek to connect *him with themselves* in their offence, thereby to escape the consequences of their own admitted acts."

This plea,—whatever bearing it may have upon this particular case,—discloses completely the *system* by which impunity is secured for official corruption. Whenever a member sells his vote, nobody knows the fact but himself,—the man who buys it, and the agent or go-between in the transaction. The chances are ten to one that neither of these parties will ever come forward to accuse the other. If he does,—his testimony can at once be broken down, because by his own confession he is himself guilty of the offence which he imputes to others. A member who desires to profit by his position, can, therefore, as a general thing, with ordinary prudence, count with confidence upon the impossibility of being convicted by legal and available evidence.

The plea presented by Mr. Gilbert would be good under certain circumstances. If these two witnesses had quarreled with him—had desired revenge on him for some injury, and had volunteered their evidence, there might be ground for suspecting its validity. But the case, as we understand it, is entirely different. Sweeney had been a political and personal friend of Mr. Gilbert—had lived in the same District, had received an appointment as Messenger at his hands, and had always been regarded and treated as a confidential friend. He has had no quarrel with him, has received no injury from him, and has shown no hostility towards him. He was summoned by the Committee, and required to tell all he knew. The examination shows that he testified reluctantly, and that his own connection with these transactions was of a kind not likely to be voluntarily disclosed. To say that either he or Mr. Triplett seek to connect others with the offence, in order to escape punishment themselves, is absurd—since they are none the less liable to punishment on that account, and since, moreover, they might have refused to answer any questions which should criminate themselves.

We have no desire to prejudge the case of Mr. Gilbert or of any other member. But there is an evident purpose, not only on his part but on that of a portion of the House, to wage a warfare upon the *witnesses* in order to screen the members, which seems to us unjust and unfair. If the House really desires to detect, expose and punish misconduct, either now or in the future, it must not reserve all its indignation for those by whose disclosures alone this object can be obtained. It may be difficult to suppose a member of Congress capable of corruption—but it is equally difficult to establish his innocence by assuming two independent witnesses to have perjured themselves without motive—especially when they are backed up by documents of which the genuineness and pertinence are not disputed. Even in the case of accomplices in crime, the law ascribes superior merit to the one who serves the cause of justice even for his own protection, by placing his knowledge at the service of the State. Equal fairness certainly should be practiced towards those who, without any selfish motive, furnish information which can be used to purify the halls of Congress of practices which degrade the character and reputation of the country.

How to Improve the City.—Any stranger taking a glance at the streets of New-York, will see at once that the most prodigal outlays of money, and the most profuse display of architectural magnificence that any city in the world can boast of, have failed to produce the effect of a great and wealthy metropolis, owing to a lack of design in the distribution of these elements of grandeur. There is no lack of beautiful buildings, but they fail to produce a proper effect from being misplaced and ill-sorted. A block of a dozen stores or houses, each of them admirable by itself, from their incongruousness create an impression of confusion and littleness. Perfect and reckless independence is the motto of our builders; they *pay no attention whatever to the designs or* doings of their neighbors, and in a block of ten houses, we are sure of finding as many different styles. If Jones puts up a white marble front in the Italian style, Brown builds a Gothic castle twenty-five feet in extent, of brown stone, next door; while Robinson indulges his taste for Egyptian obelisks to the same extent in blue granite alongside of him; and somebody else prolongs the assortment of tastes by adding a tenement of fiery red brick with white dressings, in no style at all. The result is a hodge-podge, which, like all hodge-podges, is productive of anything but an agreeable or an impressive effect.

It would be very easy to produce a wholly different effect by a very simple arrangement, which would require no greater outlay of money, and would give to Jones, Brown, Robinson & Co. residences of a truly palatial appearance, while the general aspects of the City would be immensely improved. Let these worthy gentlemen have a consultation when they intend to build their houses, and agree upon some style for the entire block, so that it may present a unity of design, and have an appearance of completeness. It cannot be a matter of the slightest importance to the owner or occupant of a house whether his windows are arched or flat, whether the color of it is red, brown, or white; but it is of importance to him that his residence should not appear fantastical and *outré*, and as though he lived among a set of lunatics who were trying to give their houses the appearance of a harlequin's jacket. In many cases it would be impossible for any such consultation to be had, for men must sometimes build in a hurry and in conformity with their means, without any reference to anything but their pressing exigencies. In the majority of cases, however, nothing could be easier than for the owners of adjoining lots to agree upon some plan of building which would prove for the benefit of the whole, and, while it increased the value of their property, would add immensely to the architectural beauty of our streets. There are now, in the whole distance from Bowling-green to Union-square, a distance of nearly three miles, comprising a great number of really magnificent buildings, but four uniform blocks, the Trinity buildings, the brown-stone stores next above that fine block, the Astor House, and Stewart's white marble store. From the imposing effect of these piles, neither of which is of an extravagant style, may be inferred what a superb effect would be produced in this stately street, if the same plan of building in blocks of a uniform style, were carried out through its whole length. And it might be done without any sacrifice of individual tastes or privileges, or any additional cost, if the owners of real estate, when they improve their property, would pay some little attention to the style of the edifices alongside of their own, and endeavor to preserve something like a unity of design in the street fronts of their neighborhood.

A Good Idea.—A "Virginian" in the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to raise money enough by voluntary subscriptions to purchase a "Southern home" for President Pierce, "as a substantial approval, not in word but in deed, of his administration of the government." The idea is a good one. President Pierce eminently deserves this mark of approbation at the hands of the South, and he will be very likely to find the climate of New-Hampshire altogether too cold for his (interpretation of the) constitution. But he won't get the "Southern home" in spite of all this. The gratitude of Southern Republics does not show itself in the shape of subscriptions.

A Living Type of Americanism.—The *Pennsylvanian* says that Gen. Cass is "a living type and representative of the genius of our institutions, and of that wonderful national progress which has excited the wonder of the world." There is, no doubt, a good deal of truth in this; General Cass has been a thriving man from the outstart; he has manifested a decided genius for taking good care of himself; he has got all he could and has kept all he got; he has enlarged his own dimensions constantly, and as to progress, why, he has kept progressing out of one good office into another, and his last move into the Cabinet of Old Buck is pretty good evidence that he is still in favor of progress. There is, however, a hitch in the likeness of General Cass to the genius of our institutions and that wonderful national progress which has excited the wonder of the world. The General failed in his attempt to be put at the head of the nation, and we have never heard of his exciting the wonder of the world. But he may do so yet. We hope he will.

Westward Ho.—Gentlemen fond of adventure and desirous of recreation, will find a tempting invitation in another column from a gentleman of this City, to join him in an excursion over the Western plains to the Rocky Mountains. He is promised an escort from the army, and a programme is given of all the preparations needed to make the journey safe and agreeable. Ten or twenty years from now it may be impossible to make this trip in any way less monotonous than by railroad.

HOMAGE TO DR. KANE.

Meeting of the New-York Geographical Society—Addresses of Rev. Dr. Hawks, Hon. Chas. King, Dr. Francis, &c., &c.

The regular meeting of the Geographical Society was held last night in the small chapel of the University. But more than the ordinary routine business of the regular meetings, it was understood, would be submitted, and the audience was larger in consequence. The melancholy news of Dr. Kane's death had fallen upon the public with a severe shock, and this Society, of which he was a distinguished member, could not do otherwise than honor his memory with the fullest demonstrations of attachment and respect. Many of the most eminent of our citizens, of both sexes, were present. Among others we noticed Mr. Henry Grinnell and his son Cornelius Grinnell, John Jay, G. W. Blunt, and James E. Whiting.

The President of the Society, Rev. Dr. Hawks, was in the Chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the President feelingly addressed the audience in reference to Dr. Kane's decease. He said:

Gentlemen of the Society: It becomes my sad duty, as your presiding officer, to bring to your notice the removal by death of one of our most distinguished associates. Our friend, Dr. Kane, is no more. I knew him intimately, and the strong bond of our personal friendship, while he lived, prompts me to solicit your indulgence if I depart from the formality of a more official announcement on this occasion, and render my brief and humble tribute to the worth of a man whom I greatly loved. In my observation of human nature, it has seldom fallen to my lot to meet a fellow being possessed of more striking excellences, or in whom there was a combination more rare of seemingly opposite qualities; in him, however, they were all harmoniously blended, and it was precisely this fact which made him to me an object of deep and affectionate interest. To a fine mind, inquiring and analytical, he added great industry; and what he deemed worthy of study at all, he studied thoroughly. The range of his attainments, too, was varied, and he had roamed largely over the wide-spread field of physical science. But varied and accurate as were his attainments, there was a beautiful simplicity and modesty so blended with them, that no one ever could suspect him of feeling his superiority in learning over those with whom he mingled. He had not studied for ostentatious display, but for usefulness in his station. The strong trait in his character was his indomitable energy. In his small and feeble frame there was combined an iron will, a grand power of resolute purpose. Impulsive, indeed, as he was by nature, one might have expected that his would be just the disposition to leap precipitately to conclusions; but a very slight acquaintance soon proved that such was not his habit of mind. Rarely have I seen so much of impulsive warmth blended with the soberness of patient, laborious inquiry, and sound practical judgment, as in him. Thus, for instance, the strong conviction he had of the open Polar sea which he lived long enough to discover, was founded on no hasty or happy guess. In conversations which he held with me on the probabilities of its existence, when our discussion turned entirely on scientific considerations, I found that he had reasoned out his conclusions by a chain of induction almost as strictly severe as mathematical demonstration; indeed, part of his process was mathematical. Before he sailed, he told me he was sure there was open water around the pole, and that if he lived to return he hoped to be able to tell me he had seen it. He more preceded, on conjecture merely than did Columbus in his assertion of the existence of our hemisphere. But with these intellectual traits, and with great personal intrepidity, he had a gentleness of heart as tender as a woman's. There was an overflowing kindliness in his soul which stirred up his benevolence to its lowest depths when he encountered human misery, whether of body or mind. He spared not time, nor toil, nor money to relieve it. I may not violate the sacred confidence of private friendship under any circumstances, and least of all when the grave has for a time sundered the ties which bound us as earthly friends together; but were it lawful to speak all I know on this head, both as his almoner and adviser, I could move your generous sensibilities even to tears, by stories of as pure, disinterested, liberal, self-sacrificing efforts for others, as any it has been my lot to meet with in the records of human benevolence. Alas! my countrymen, what is his early grave but a noble testimonial to his humanity? He has died himself, because he would snatch others from death.

Another remarkable trait in his character was the power he had of commanding and exercising an irresistible influence over men. You, Sir, (Mr. H. Grinnell,) can bear witness with me to this. You have seen him when, with gentle firmness, when love and resolution were both unmistakably present, and both marvellously blended—you have seen him encounter the unequivocal purpose of insubordination and rebellion in the person of the enraged, reckless and desperate seaman who refused obedience, and who possessed a physical power that could have killed him with a blow. You have seen that light, frail frame, that, alas! now sleeps in death, approach with quick, firm step, and with no weapons but such as nature gives, he but fixed his keen eye on the offender, and the clear sound of his voice rings upon the ears, in no tone of passion or anger. He but talks, and there is some strange magic in his manner and his words; for presently the tears begin to roll down the rugged, sun-burnt cheeks of the hardy seaman; he has humanized him by some mysterious power made up of love and reason mixed. Rebellion dies, and in its place is born a reverence and affection so deep, so devoted, that to the end of our dead friend's life, none loved him better than the vanquished rebel.

These were some of his qualities as a man. Of what he has done in the cause of science, and of our chosen department in particular, there is but little need that I should speak. In a short career of but 35 years, he has left upon the times in which he lived his impress so indelibly stamped that science numbers him with her martyrs, and will not let his memory die. He has told, too, so beautifully and modestly the story of his last suffering pilgrimage in her cause, and that of benevolence, that his remembrance will be kept green in the land of our fathers as well as in our own; for the English language is our common property, and that which is registered in the literature of that tongue, I love to think, is destined to a long existence and wide diffusion on our globe. Had he done less in science, England would not forget him, for his benevolent heart led him to seek the relief of Englishmen, undismayed by the horrors and perils of an Arctic voyage; but what he accomplished in science secured to him the grateful tribute of acknowledgment and admiration from England's scientific men. He received there the medal of our sister institution, the Royal Geographical Society, her highest tribute to eminent service in geographical discovery.

And as for ourselves, there is little danger that we shall forget him. He was a noble specimen of a man, and he was our countryman. Letters may yield a graceful tribute to his worth in language fitted to her mournful theme; science may rear his monument, and tell the world she wept over one of her most gifted sons, and this is all right; but there is a more touching tribute to his memory than either of these:

"*Affection* shall tenderly cherish his worth,
And memory deeply engrave it,
Not upon tablets of brass or stone,
But in *these fond hearts* where best 'tis known."

At the close of this address, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. F. A. Conkling:

This Society having been informed of the death of Elisha Kent Kane, and deeming it due alike to the memory of our deceased associate and to the Society, that his daring in the cause of humanity and his achievement in science should be fitly commemorated, Therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of Dr. Kane, this Society mourns the loss of a member whose name is illustrious before the nation and throughout the civilized world; and whose fame we would [illegible]

[illegible] Council be requested to make [illegible] the delivery, at some future day, of [illegible] upon the life and character of Dr. [illegible] that a copy of these resolutions, with the [illegible] signed by the President and Recording [illegible] be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published.

[illegible] Charles King, President of Columbia College, [illegible] the resolutions. The present occasion, he remarked, was indeed a sad one. Dr. KANE had already accomplished so much—he was so full of life, so filled with resolute purpose, so fearless of exposure, so determined for the general good, that it was [illegible] to expect more [illegible] than he had yet done or dared. At the close of 53, he had left a renown which the world could not willingly let die; and although it was not for us to question the Supreme wisdom, it was only right that for him who first penetrated that mysterious sea around the Pole should be reserved the proud triumph of first visiting it with his own adventurous keel. But he was otherwise ordained, and while we deplored, we bent in humble submission. Yet it was sad to think [illegible] hopefully begun should be brought so prematurely to an end. It only remained for his friends [illegible] to bind his fleet unperishable flowers upon [illegible] the dashing bay which paying the last tribute of respect to his memory, we must remark that [illegible] so young and gifted had been removed without [illegible] what he would have accomplished if his life had been spared. With Dr. KANE's name he [illegible] would associate the name of HENRY [illegible], the noble-minded man whose liberality [illegible] now had imperishable laurels to science. In the future the names of KANE and GRINNELL would be associated together.

Dr. FRANCIS, with much emotion, spoke as follows:

I am grateful for the opportunity to give utterance to my own feelings of personal regret and delightful [illegible] by concurring in the resolutions just [illegible] by the distinguished member of the Geographical Society. While I accede fully to all that has been said in commendation of our friend's moral excellence, his enthusiasm, his intrepidity, his disinterestedness, I am [illegible] while with you I deplore his untimely death. I yet rejoice in his rare and beautiful example; I am thankful for what he lived to accomplish; I cherish [illegible] as glorious to our country, to science, to [illegible]. My personal intercourse with Dr. KANE [illegible] me with a deep sense of his singular [illegible] and candor. I beheld at our last interview, a few days before his departure for Europe, with profound sorrow, the ravages of disease caused by heroic [illegible] privation, and by his severe toil in his literary labors. I have heard, from time to time, with the warmest sympathy, of the success of his "Narrative," of his vacillating strength, and yet hoped to welcome him once more at the hospitable board of Mr. CHANCELLOR, or in our midst here. Providence has ordained otherwise. He is no more; but his name is [illegible] associated with the caps and cliffs, the [illegible] and the open sea of the Arctic region; with [illegible] fore, their natural history; with the progress of [illegible] discovery; with the memory of Sir JOHN [illegible] and his noble lady; with the cause of science, humanity and truth.

The point of view in which Dr. KANE's Arctic Expedition has mainly struck me, is one growing out of my knowledge of the man, as illustrated by the record of his adventures. That record, in the manly [illegible] and unaffected candor of its details, presents an example of intelligent fortitude, Christian patience and self-devotion which acquires remarkable interest in contrast with the delicate organization of the sufferer. It is a rare and memorable example of the triumph of mind over body; it narrates wonders, natural and moral, unsurpassed in curious novelty and suggestive knowledge, from the story of Mandeville and the voyages of Cook down to the era of [illegible]; it breathes a grand lesson of [illegible] and [illegible]; it is a beautiful revelation of scientific [illegible] and [illegible] in a [illegible] instance of heroic [illegible]; and all this derives new meaning and attraction from its association with the fate of a [illegible] pioneer into the frigid and dark regions of the North Pole, with the mutual and disinterested [illegible] of the Anglo-Saxon race, with the new combination of science and philanthropy that [illegible] maritime explorations in our day. Such are a few of the salient points that give permanent and pathetic interest to his beautiful volumes. I feel confident that the Geographical Society will not be [illegible] in bestowing the proper meed of praise to the [illegible] of Dr. KANE.

Rev. Dr. TYNG, jun., of the Tabernacle, succeeded Dr. FRANCIS, in a speech highly eulogistic of Dr. KANE, and particularizing the services which he had rendered to the world. He was briefly followed by Mr. VARIAN, after whose address the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting separated.

Testimonial of Respect in Baltimore.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute held a special meeting Tuesday evening for the purpose of expressing their feelings at the death of Dr. KANE, who, during his life, was ever its warm and devoted friend. JOSHUA VANSANT, Esq., the President, being unavoidably absent, Mayor SWANN, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the chair, and Mr. H. H. THAYER appointed Secretary. The Board unanimously passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee, of which Mr. SWANN is Chairman, to report to the Institute such proceedings as they may think proper. The members of the Committee are Messrs. SWANN, MEREDITH, YOUNG, [illegible] and BOZZOR. The Institute met again on Wednesday night in the Female School of Design, when the report of the Committee was presented, as follows:

Whereas, The Maryland Institute has been apprised of the death, at Havana, on the 16th inst., of Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, an honorary member of this Institute; and

Whereas, His name has become distinguished, not only in his own country, but throughout the civilized world, for his contributions to science and useful discovery, placing him in advance of the most chivalric, skillful and enterprising of the navigators who have gone before him, in all that was calculated to reflect honor upon his country or shed a lustre upon his own name; and

Whereas, It is proper and becoming that the whole country should recognize the severity of the blow which has deprived us of one of our most illustrious citizens, and especially the Maryland Institute, whose [illegible] he was so lately to adorn, by the close and intimate [illegible] in which he has stood toward us; therefore, That the members of the Maryland Institute [illegible] with unmingled sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, and that [illegible] to the family of the deceased their most [illegible] condolence in this heavy bereavement.

[illegible] That a committee of twenty-five of the [illegible] of this Institute be appointed in behalf of [illegible] to take charge of the remains of our departed [illegible], on their arrival in Baltimore, or at [illegible] on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as [illegible] most convenient and proper, and that [illegible] be instructed to make such further arrangements [illegible] be necessary to represent the feelings of the [illegible] on occasion of so much sorrow, not only [illegible] own members, but the whole community.

[illegible] That the presiding officer of this Institute be instructed to inclose a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting [illegible] family of the deceased.

[illegible] were made by Messrs. SWANN and YOUNG, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Testimonial in Philadelphia.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Society has heard of the decease of the distinguished member, ELISHA KENT KANE, M. D., of the United States Navy, with deep sorrow, and regards it as a loss to the cause of science and to his country.

Resolved, That the great abilities and enterprise of Dr. KANE entitled him to the highest rank among scientific men and explorers, and that his many and valuable contributions to the collections of the Academy and his constant interest in it, entitle his memory to especial regard.

The Remains of Dr. Kane.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Dr. KANE's remains were escorted to the steamer [illegible] by the military, Free Masons, Consuls, city authorities, and an immense concourse of citizens. The [illegible], shipping, and public building flags were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired from sunrise until the embarkation of the body.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 26.

A general meeting of the citizens was held to-night at the Merchants' Exchange, where a Committee was appointed to cooperate with the Committee of the City Council, in taking measures for the payment of respect to the remains of Dr. KANE. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. Dr. KANE's remains passed through Cairo this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The City Councils have passed resolutions of respect to Dr. KANE, and have appointed a joint committee to make arrangements for his funeral. It is recommended that the body shall be laid in state at Independence Hall.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Senate passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. KANE this afternoon.

A gang of 127 negroes, sold in Charleston last week, by a Commissioner in Equity for Beaufort District, at the sale-room of Messrs. CAYGE & HEYWARD, averaged $522 50 each.

Musical.

THALBERG gave his [illegible] last evening to the usual large attendance, and was of course appreciated in the usual enthusiastic way. This appreciation must become a little wearisome to Mr. THALBERG, for by yielding to the importunities he has fallen into the habit of playing some pieces and to effect does twice the amount of work allotted to him in the programme. No one can complain of this except Mr. THALBERG, and unless he suggests the duty it will never be effected. The programme last night contained a dozen pieces, which were rendered efficiently by Mesdames D'ANGRI, JOHANNSEN and DAVENPORT, and Messrs. THALBERG and BURKE. The latter combined their efforts in a duet (from the "Huguenots") for violin and piano, one of Mr. THALBERG's mature works, and a masterly production. The nature of MEYSENBERG's music, however, and the exigencies arising from the combination of two instruments of unequal power, make it necessarily fragmentary. On the other hand these very defects enhance the importance of the piano part, which it is needless to say was interpreted superbly by Mr. THALBERG. Mr. BURKE will feel himself more at home in the music on another performance.

Italian Opera at Niblo's.

We are informed that Mr. W. H. PAYNE has taken this house for a season of Italian Opera under MAX MARETZEK. The season will commence immediately on the termination of the Philadelphia campaign, and the new prima donna, Miss GARGANIGA will, we presume, be first alternative.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Another performance of the "Trovatore" attracted a fine house Wednesday night—not so crowded as on former occasions, but excellent considering the Anniversary. The only feature of the performance which need be noticed, was the appearance of Mme. STRAKOSCH in the arduous role of AZUCENA. Notwithstanding the fact that this lady undertook the part at a moment's notice and without a single rehearsal, she sustained it with considerable ability, and was unquestionably an improvement on her predecessor. In the third act Mme. STRAKOSCH gave some indications of fatigue, but, except in this respect, was very acceptable. There is no reason why this lady should not be heard more often. She is an accomplished and pleasing *artiste*.

On Friday, Mme. DE WILHORST appears in BELLINI's opera of "Sonnambula." It is an occasion of great interest.

School and Music.

SCHOOL CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The pupils of twenty-second Ward Schools Nos. 9, 17, and 28, gave a grand Union Concert last evening at the Academy of Music, under the direction of their music teacher, F. H. MASH. The house was crowded in every part, and the affair was a brilliant success. The choruses were very fair; and the tableaux, executed by the boys of Mr. MONTEITH's School, were loudly applauded.

The solos sung by Messrs. SCOTT, ROBINSON and BALDWIN were much admired. The Education Guards, composed of the boys of the highest class in Mr. MONTEITH's school, No. 17, performed a variety of evolutions, under the command of Capt. CHARLES WILMOT with admirable precision. The Guards were in uniform, their arms being mammoth pens. The concert closed at about 19 o'clock with "Sweet Home," sung by over two thousand voices. The number of persons present was between five and six thousand; and the proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of pianos for the use of the schools of the Twenty-second Ward. The amount of money received for tickets was over $1,100.

MR. R. A. WILLIS' LECTURE ON MUSIC.

Mr. WILLIS repeated the first of his admirable lectures on music before the pupils, their friends and the school officers of No. 50, on Twentieth-street, last evening.

The large hall was filled to overflowing, and the musical exercises, in addition to the lecture, were very interesting. Mr. ARTOMAS with his harp was never more fortunate in his execution.

Dr. GUILMETTE sung a French and two Scottish ballads, which gave a very marked idea of the difference in the style of French and Scottish music.

Mr. WILLIS sung a song, and the girls of No. 50, under the lead of Prof. GEO. H. CURTIS, sung several choruses. Mr. WILLIS will repeat the remaining two lectures of his course before the school.

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.

A grand concert and exhibition came off last evening at MERRITT's Hall, in Spring-street, for the benefit of Zion Baptist Church, (Colored.) A portion of the pupils of Ward School No. 1, Miss CHARLOTTE SMITH's, sang several solos, duets, and choruses, under the direction of their music-teacher, Prof. H. WALDRON. The occasion was very pleasant and a success in all respects.

The Tammany Minority.

A special meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening in a small back room off the bar in Tammany Hall to determine the course they should adopt in reference to their ostracism by the majority of the Sachems, WILSON SMALL, Chairman; SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, HENRY H. MORANGE, Secretaries.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, JOHN A. SUTHERLAND, SAML OSGOOD, THOMAS BYRNES and P. G. MALONEY, took part in the debate.

It was resolved to invite ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster, and ANDREW FREMONT to appear personally before them and answer certain pertinent questions.

The lessee, Mr. HOWARD, refused to recognize this company or give them a room to meet in—abiding by the decision of the majority of Sachems. But in their corner they passed resolutions in opposition to the Sachems, and agreed to submit to no authority. They said they would still continue to meet in Tammany Hall, and should refuse to notice the new primary elections ordered to be held by the seven sachems. Their motto is "no compromise, no surrender to the Savage party"—the majority.

Hudson River Railroad.

The repairs on this road between Hudson and Albany were so far completed yesterday that the *freight trains would be passed over it during the day.* Through freight is now received at the Company's *dépôt in this City, and will be forwarded regularly* hereafter. On Saturday it is expected the regular *passenger trains will commence running through on* the Hudson River track. The damage to the road by *the late freshet has been found less than was at first* anticipated.

Erie Railroad.

The track of the Hudson River Railroad has been fully repaired, and the trains are promised to run henceforth in accordance with the new time-table to be found in another column.

Eckel.

It is stated that a brother of ECKEL, the reputed murderer of Dr. BURDELL, residing at Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, has been so affected in his mind by the late finding of the Grand Jury, that it will probably be necessary to remove him to the Lunatic Asylum.

☞ A chap was around in Brooklyn, yesterday, getting money for the family of a deceased member of Pacific Engine Company No. 14. No member has died lately. Bogus then of course.

☞ The new iron steamship, *Le Voyageur de la Mer*, built at East Boston for the Pacha of Egypt, was successfully launched on Tuesday.

Fires.

IN KING-STREET.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling No. 11 King-street, owned and partly occupied by Dr. S. STORM. The building was damaged to the extent of about $800—insured for $2,700 in the Bowery Insurance Company. H. S. STORM, EDWARD CONOVER and JAMES PRESTON, also occupants of the building, sustained some damage to their furniture by fire and water.

The flames extended to and burned off the roof of the adjoining building, owned by WILLIAM WEEKS, and occupied by several families, as a residence, and on the first floor and basement as a bakery; loss on the building, about $300; the furniture and fixtures were somewhat damaged by water.

IN ALLEN-STREET.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm was caused by some sparks falling from the chimney and setting fire to the roof of the house No. 95 Allen-street. Damage trifling.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet the eye or ear of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or G. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE ADvertising Agent, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for the best city and country papers of all the States, exhibits files of papers for examination, and (when requested) aids advertisers in selecting such as are best adapted to their respective pursuits.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 28.

I.—POETRY—Room for the Mighty Dead.
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Part II. Chapters V and VI.
III.—THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—Important Intelligence—Letter from our Special Correspondent.
IV.—EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE—Our Special Correspondence.
V.—EXECUTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST VERGER IN PARIS—Interesting Details—Letter from our Special Correspondent in Paris.
VI.—VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.
VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Fate of the Treaty—Gen. WALKER's Position—Legislation for Kansas—Post-Office Site—The Brick Church Property—Gen. Cass—Mr. Sumner's Case.
VIII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Report of the Corruption Investigation Committee—Abstract of the Testimony.
IX.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

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All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

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No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

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MATTINGS, &c., &c.

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No. 324 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how a Washington Sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

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Our advertisements in the *dry* goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $20 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $125.

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Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway.

ESPENSCHEID, HATTER, NO. 118 NASSAU-ST respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to the Spring style of gentlemen's hats for 1857 now ready. These hats are acknowledged by the best judges as models of grace, elegance and taste.

*GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRO*duce his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, Hat, 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ The Oxygenated Bitters has no equal as a tonic medicine, and as it contains no alcohol, is especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females suffering from any derangement of the natural functions, weakness or irregularity, nervous debility, &c.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ At a Meeting of the Friends of ALFRED CARSON, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, held at Brook's Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, 1857, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a Finance Committee to receive subscriptions from such citizens as may wish to contribute for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to Mr. CARSON:

JOHN BAKEY,	JOHN P. LAGOUE,
MURRAY DITCHEY,	D. VAN NESS WILLIAMS,
JOHN CRAIG,	EDWARD STEVENSON.

SAMUEL B. THOMSON, Chairman.
EDWARD JOLLIE, Secretary.

☞ The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 24, 1856—Durable, beautiful and useful—The labor-saving pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants: Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Dépôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

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☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salves to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. R. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Jouvet's Inodorous Preparation for Instantly Cleansing Kid Gloves.—Without the slightest smell. Rub a small quantity of the preparation on the glove with a piece of flannel, and the stains immediately disappear. One bottle will clean 50 pair of gloves. Price 50 cents, wholesale and retail, at No. 102 Broadway.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotrity, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 79 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of Y 2qu next.

☞ Rev. Dr. Patton will preach at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. GARNEY's,) corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
No. 82 to 88 Pearl-st. (Cedar-street.)
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This copiously-illustrated work has been prepared with the intention of giving a heavy practical response to the ever-increasing popular desire for improvement in American rural architecture, and it deals with the whole subject in a simple, comprehensive style, free from all professional technicalities. As it is very fully illustrated, it affords a storehouse of practical suggestions to all who are interested in the building of country houses in America; and as the architectural designs of which it is composed have been for the most part prepared in detail for actual execution, this work has the all-important advantage of being the result of home-side experience both on the part of the employers and architect. It also contains a much-needed chapter, in which the special features of interest that occur in building out of towns are touched on and drawn in detail, and a valuable amount of information on these points is thus introduced in a condensed, intelligible manner.

To avoid any confusion of ideas in examining the book, the various illustrations are so arranged that the whole scope of each design may be comprehended at a glance; and the vignettes that are appended to the subjects have afforded opportunities for treating in an artistic manner many interesting accessories that have hitherto scarcely attracted the attention they deserve.

To a great number of persons, this volume will have an additional interest, as it contains several designs that were prepared while the author was in partnership with the late A. J. Downing, whose well-known works have had such a beneficial influence on rural taste in the United States.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON. History of the Invasion and Capture of Washington, and of the events which preceded and followed it. By J. S. WILLIAMS, Brigade Major and Inspector, Columbian Brigade, in the War of 1812. 12mo, muslin, 63.

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NEW GRANADA; Twenty Months in the Andes. By I. F. HOLTON, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Middlebury College. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, muslin, $3.

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A FAREWELL TO THE QUARTERS.
A PRACTICAL RESULT OF CAPTAIN PAGE'S EXPLORATIONS.
DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE NEAPOLITAN DOMINIONS.
A PENSIONED GOVERNMENT.
WHO SHALL BE SECRETARY OF STATE?
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LITERARY—Reviews—New Books—Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE—Congress—The Investigating Committees—Washington Gossip—State Legislatures—Mr. Peabody's Munificent Donation—A New Volcano in Virginia.
FOREIGN NEWS—*England:* Opening of Parliament—Cost of going to Law in the Ecclesiastical Courts—A Pretty Hard Case—Royal Patronage of the Drama. *France:* The Execution of Vergne—How he received the News—The Exception—The Emperor tries to Buy up Refugees—A Queen taken to the Police Station—The French Ambassador at Teheran—The Reigning Court Belles—The Lions of the Court Ball—The New Fashionable Dance—Madame Walewski's Ball—Death of Princess Lieven—The Comtesse de Morny—An Ex-Dupuis turned Monk—A Conversion in France—Ruling Passion pretty Strong—High Principle among French Savans—Gambling in Paris—M. Alexandre Dumas the Younger—How the Papers are Watched—The Crinoline Question—What Canrobert thinks of Hoops—*Germany:* The Young Emperor of Austria—Brutality of Old Austrian Officers—What should be the Color of Ballet-Girls' Pantalets?—*Italy:* Pleasant Condition of Naples—State of the Neapolitans—The Season at Rome—Mr. Gibson's Colored Venus—Mr. Crawford's Works—*India:* Marriage of Two Hindoo Widows—A Grand Tiger Hunt—*Mosquitos:* Walker's Prospects—Its Condition—His Forces and Supplies—Arrival of Colonel Titus.
GOLD-BORN NATIONS—*Illustrations:* City Hall at Melbourne—Going to the Diggings—The Creek—Gold-Fields on Mount Alexander—Melbourne—Hargreaves, the Gold Discoverer—Scene near Melbourne—Flaxman Valley.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS—The Greek and the Roman Catholic Churches—Mohammedan Fanaticism Revived—The Spread of the Evangelical Faith—Another Prisoner in Madrid—The Depression of the Clergy, the Danger of the Church—English Mission to the Turks—Welsh Calvinistic Methodists—Oxford University open to Dissenters—Bird's Eye View of Poetry in Great Britain—The Congregational Union of England and Wales—Death of Rev. John Nicolayson, Missionary at Jerusalem.
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ABOUT GLOVES.
THE FATAL CRINOLINE. A SAD TALE OF WOMAN'S WRONGS.
MEN AND THINGS IN LONDON. (From our own Correspondent.)—Big Ben—Financial Rogues—A Shabby Nobleman—Tom Thumb and his Victims.
THE DEAD SECRET: BY WILKIE COLLINS. Reprinted from Dickens' "Household Words," Chapter the Sixth—Tenants of London.
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
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THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE
BATTLE OF STONY POINT,
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Designed expressly for
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

Being the most magnificent Engraving ever published in this country, it being well worth the price of a year's subscription to that beautiful paper. The paper also contains views of the great inundations at Albany, viz.:

Steamboat navigating in the market, showing the highest point attained by the flood.
The Ferry-slip.
Steamboat Landing, Railroad Ferry, (3 views.) Receiving Shallop from the upper stories.
The Ferry and Albany Stage as it appeared on the Night of the Flood.
Lois Montez and her Sister crossing the River.

And other illustrations of this most disastrous affair.
TOGETHER WITH PICTURES SHOWING:
The Riot at Bergen.
Mrs. Cunningham receiving visitors

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S MATINEES—THIRD SERIES.
MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5, [illegible] at Thalberg's Ticket [illegible]
THE PROGRAMME FOR THIRD SERIES [illegible]
PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST MATINEE.
MONDAY, March 2.
1. [illegible] 2. The Barcarole. 3. Air Russe. [illegible]
4. The [illegible] on the Alexandre organ. 5. [illegible] 7. Home, Sweet Home. 7. God save [illegible]
PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND MATINEE.
THURSDAY, March 5.
1. [illegible] 2. Tarantelle. 3. Graziosa Romances. [illegible]
[illegible] "The Puritani" on the Alexandre organ. 5. [illegible] and Serenade by Schubert. 6. The Last Rose of Summer. 7. Semiramis.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN WILLIAMSBURG.
Odeon, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Romance—"Guillaume Tell" .... Mad. Johannsen
2. Fantasia—"La Sonnambula" .... Mr. Thalberg
3. Aria—"Saffo" .... Mad. D'Angri
4. [illegible] .... Mr. Jos. Burke
5. Aria—"Barber of Seville" .... Mad. D'Angri
6. Fantasia—"Masaniello" .... Mr. Thalberg
PART II.
1. [illegible] "Semiramis" .... Madame D'Angri and Johannsen
2. "Home, Sweet Home" .... Mr. Thalberg
3. [illegible] from "Robert le Diable" .... Mad. Johannsen
4. [illegible] .... Mr. Burke
5. [illegible] "Cenerentola" .... Mad. D'Angri
6. [illegible] "Elisir d'Amore" .... Mr. Thalberg
Conductor .... Sig. Abella.
[illegible] at 8; doors open at 7¼.
Tickets with seats to be had at FOSTER'S music store, No. [illegible] South Seventh-st. All seats unsold during the day may be had on the evening at the door.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, March 3.
The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor .... Sig. Abella.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Monday, March 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
FRIDAY, Feb. 27,
(Third Subscription Night,)
Second appearance this season of
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
When will be performed Bellini's Opera
LA SONNAMBULA.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST as Amina.
Elvino, Signor TIBERINI; Count Rodolpho, Signor MORELLI.
Director and Conductor........MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier........$1
Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. | Amphitheatre........25c.
Family Circle........50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Office for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
On TUESDAY, March 3, Benefit of Sig. TIBERINI, when will be performed "Il Trovatore."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with
Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor........Sig. Abella.
First joint appearance of
Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
The duet of "Semiramis."
By Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI.
First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's
GRAND DUET ON "THE HUGUENOTS,"
By Mr. THALBERG and Mr. BURKE.
Mr. THALBERG
will play fantasias—"The Prayer of Moses," "Home, Sweet Home," serenade, "Don Pasquale," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "The Huguenots" duet with Mr. BURKE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI
will sing the duet "Giorno d'Orrore," from Semiramis.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias—"Saffo," and "Ricci Waltz."
Mlle. PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing the duet from "Norma."
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
will sing the rondo from "L'Etoile du Nord."
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town."
Mme. JOHANNSEN
will sing "Grace," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE
will play Ernst's elegy and the duet "The Huguenots."
THE SALE OF SEATS commences
Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S. On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 [illegible]. On Friday, the $1 and remaining [illegible] in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF THE SHIRT-SEWERS' UNION.
SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
The Lady Managers of the above Society have the pleasure to announce that Miss LAURA KEENE has in the kindest manner put the entire resources of her beautiful establishment into requisition for this occasion, when will be presented the new and successful play of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE:
cast to the full strength of the entire company. Together with, for the first time, a new national drama, entitled
LOVE IN '76,
with new and appropriate costumes and scenery.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
MISS MATILDA HERON
[illegible] in her great character of
CAMILLE.
To conclude with the capital farce entitled
GOING TO THE RACES.
To-morrow Miss Heron in MEDEA.
Early application for seats is respectfully urged to prevent disappointment.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene........Sole Lessee and Directress.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1857,
the performance will commence with
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Faust...Mr. C. Wheatleigh | Marguerite......Miss Keene
To conclude with—
FIRST NIGHT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

CHINESE ROOMS,
No. 539 Broadway.
THE BEAUTIFUL
GIFT LADY,
WITH THE SEVEN-MILE MIRROR,
on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
of this week.
Gift Tickets $1, admitting four persons.
Single admissions 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 538 and 539 Broadway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of
EXCELSIOR; Or, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
RED GNOME.
After which the first act of the Extravaganza of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
To conclude with WILLIAM TELL.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Dress Circle, 50 cts; Parquet, 25 cts.; Upper Circle, 12 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, will be performed the admired Tragedy,
BRUTUS; OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
To be followed by a peculiar Eccentricity,
LAUGH AND GROW FAT.
To conclude with
CORONER'S INQUEST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7 o'clock, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with the original songs, dances, &c. [illegible] Mr. [illegible], Sergeant Sulpice, Mr. Bridgman; [illegible] Mr. Hadaway. Comic song. The POSES TORTUEUSES. MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the IRISH TUTOR. A dance by [illegible], the POSES TORTUEUSES; [illegible] WIFE. The Living Phantom, Living [illegible], Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY, above Grand-st. Open every night, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1857.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
composed of thirteen talented performers, in a variety of new songs, dances, burlesque eccentricities, &c., under the direction of the celebrated comedians, JERRY BRYANT, DAN BRYANT and NEIL BRYANT.
[illegible] cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIFUL [illegible] ALEXANDRE ORGAN MELODEON [illegible] Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which has been so universally admired [illegible] by ALEXANDRE, [illegible] FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, [illegible] Thalberg's music.

AMBROSE, THE [illegible] BOY [illegible]—the Man in Miniature, [illegible] will remain only this week [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, [illegible] to 4 P. M. and Evenings [illegible]. Admission 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The company [illegible] the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK [illegible] MUSIC ASSOCIATION.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
of this season will be held at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. L. S. BOSTWICK,
Miss CAROLINE M. SHEPPARD,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Mr. GASSEL, and
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON,
Together with a Vocal Quartette Party, and Full Chorus.
Tickets at 50 cents, can be obtained at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 136 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 8 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st. The Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS, who wish to be in one family; one as cook, a most excellent baker, understands meats and poultry; is a capable washer and ironer, does up linens in style. The other is a regular chambermaid, does fine washing, is a good waitress; they will give excellent City reference, they will go a short distance in the country or stay in the City. Wages $7 each. Call or send to No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as clerk, collector, or if required of him would willingly accept of a situation as porter in a wholesale store or commission house; can furnish good references, is quick at figures, and understands book-keeping. If this should meet the attention of any in want of a young man of the above qualifications, they would confer a favor by addressing a line to CL[illegible]DIUS, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of strict integrity as carver in a hotel or dining-saloon, night or day; is of willing disposition, will do all in his power for the interest of his employer; also a young man as fireman; both know their duties well, can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days, or address C. & F., this office. P. S.—Would take a porter's place, or would drive an express.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wants a situation as seamstress, would do light chamberwork, or assist with the care of children. Has good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 145 6th-av., in the milliner's store, for two days, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron or housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is a superior laundress, neat, willing and obliging; highly recommended; not extravagant about wages; can be seen in basement of No. 243 8th av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer, or would be willing to take a laundress' place. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 290 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook. Is a good baker and first-rate at pastry—thoroughly understands her business. Has no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen for two days at No. 443 4th-st., front room, 2d floor. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, just disengaged. Can produce satisfactory City reference as to capability and sobriety. Is a Protestant. Address S. F., Union Square Post Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or to take care of horses; has lived upwards of three years in his last situation. Can be highly recommended from his last place. A line addressed to C. H., Times office, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, recently arrived in this country; unexceptionable testimonials as to character can be seen on application to JOHN L. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A competent person, who lived with her last employer—to whom she refers—for six years. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or 56 Park-place.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers, boys, &c., can be obtained at the Employment Office No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Also, female servants for every branch of housework in City or country. JAS. McMILLAN, Agent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, to attend a fancy-goods store. To the one who can invest $500 the entire control of the business and a liberal share will be given, as the advertiser has other business to attend to. References exchanged. Address M. VAIL, at this office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF GOOD CHARACTER, and having at least eight or ten years' experience in this City, will receive a good salary and permanent situation. Apply at CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORS; ALSO, A lady experienced in operating on the sewing machine, to go to one of the healthiest places in the South. Apply to BALDWIN & STARR, No. 29 Park-row, between the hours of 4½ and 5½ in the afternoon.

WANTED AN ENTRY CLERK—ONE WHO writes a good and rapid hand and is quick and accurate in figures. Address Box No. 1,444 Post-Office—giving reference and amount of salary expected.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PARASOL SEWERS. To those who thoroughly understand the business permanent employment at their own homes will be given. Address, with reference, Box No. 3397 Post-Office.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN TO TRAVEL in a pleasant business through the country. One having a horse and wagon would be preferred. Call on S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, ONE that understands her business well; none other need apply from 9 to 10 o'clock, at No. 110 5th av.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE BUSINESS of gold-pen making. None need apply unless they can board with their parents and are in want of a permanent situation. The best of references required. Call between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 25 Maiden-lane, to A. MORTON & CO.

MILLINER WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE trimmer for a Southern city, for one year. Must have unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M., to BERLY & CO., 296 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. D. A. S., Times office.

TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED BY LONG experience in the education of young ladies, desires to form an engagement as resident or daily teacher in a school or family. Her department of instruction comprises English, French and music. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 3,204 New-York Post-Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as daily or resident governess, in a school or private family. References given. Address A. C., No. 19 5th-av.

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,000 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner, Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear. City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf. New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior. 500 barrels Country and City Prime. Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked. 500 barrels Railroad Repacked.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE CREAM-colored brick house [illegible] 29th-st., near 3d av. The house [illegible] feet front, [illegible] deep. [illegible] The lot is of the width of the house and [illegible] deep; [illegible] feet, the yard containing shrubbery, and a choice Isabella grape-vine, which bears annually. The premises may be examined any time by obtaining a permit at the Scientific American office, No. 128 Fulton-st., or a person will be in daily attendance at the house, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. till the 1st March, to show the premises. Possession immediately. Price, $10,000. Terms of payment easy. If the property is not sold within a few days, the house will be leased for a term of years.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPACIOUS AND elegant 5-story brown-stone house, No. 106 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, 26½ feet front and 3 rooms deep all the way up, fine stable, gardens, &c. If sold, terms easy, but one-third down.
Also, for sale, the truly stylish and first-class brown-stone residence, No. 107 East 18th-st., three-story, three rooms deep, [illegible] in all respects a perfect house; is elegantly and newly furnished throughout. Will be sold with or without whole or part of furniture. Terms from 12 to 3 o'clock. Terms easy. [illegible] $14,000 can remain, and the balance would take small country place in exchange.
Also, $10,000 wanted on first bond and mortgage on first-class City property, centrally located, worth double the amount and increasing in value. And a variety of other property. Apply to T. B. VOORHEES, Attorney-at-Law, No. 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 119 South 8th-st., and a cottage house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 9th-st., and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. T. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 14 Charles-st., (Warren-place,) near Greenwich-av.; lot 20 by 100 feet, house 20 by 54 feet, three rooms deep on each floor, with rear stairs to 3d story, hot and cold water and gas on each floor, bathing tub, shower bath, water closet, wash room, with tubs, &c. The house is well arranged for one large or two small families, is newly painted throughout, in complete order and of easy access to stages and City railroads. To avoid unnecessary trouble to the occupants, the premises can be seen only on application to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, or at the 6th-av. Market, between 25th and 26th sts., before 1 o'clock, where price and terms of sale will be made known.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 13th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 3 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BRACE, WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 132 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—The double 3-story attic house, known as the Astoria Female Seminary, situated in Woolsey-st., adjoining the Episcopal Church; lot 225 by 200 feet; house 52 by 42 feet; first floor, two large parlors, dining room and closets; second floor, five bedrooms (two very large) and closets; third floor, seven bedrooms and closets. For particulars, inquire of WM. R. BLACKWELL, Esq., No. 87 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 27½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class three-story and basement brick house, with gas fixtures, range, heater, bathing apparatus, &c., &c., all complete, situated No. 160 Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. Possession given on or before 1st of May next, and terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, or of HOWARD & BRO., No. 39 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 30 WEST 23d-st., near junction of Broadway and 5th-av.; the house is about 23x46, three stories, and replete with every convenience; bath, gas, patent wash-tubs, &c.; lot about 23x100. This offers a desirable opportunity to any person wishing a moderate size house in the best neighborhood. Apply to JAMES HURRY, No. 140 Pearl, cor. of Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice. One three-story, basement, counter-cellar brick house (nearly new.) House 20 by 36, 12 Rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished walls, stucco cornice and centre pieces, iron balcony. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Location very desirable, on Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 126th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 19 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depot, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 60 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, HOUSE AND LOT No. 75 Tillary-st., containing twelve rooms; lot 25x98.6 inches; ten minutes' walk from three ferries. Part can remain on mortgage; is in good order, and if not sold by March 10 will be sold on that day at the Merchants' Exchange. Apply to JAMES COLE, No. 46 Nassau-st., New-York, or opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK and basement-house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price, $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 648 Broadway, below 14th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 156 West 24th-st.; house 20x56, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Several fine houses near the ferries; will be sold very cheap, (far below their value,) 5 per cent. in cash and 5 per cent. and interest yearly until paid. THEO. MARTINE, No. 109 West 28th-st., from 7 to 11 A. M., and 5 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE.—The substantially built 4-story brown stone and brick front English basement new house, No. 142 West 40th-st., finished in the best style, with every modern improvement. Terms easy. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE AND TO LET IN YONKERS.—A furnished cottage to let, rent $500; six houses for sale, from 6 to 15 rooms, price from $3,000 to $6,000. A small amount of money required down—mortgage for the balance for three to five years. Inquire of PETER H. FOSTER, No. 289 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 164 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 9. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $8,600. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 29TH-ST., IN THAT ELEgant block facing Lamartine-park, No. 194, a fine, large four-story edifice, with all the modern improvements, heated by hot water, and in perfect order. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 330 4th-av., or LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 25th-st., in a fashionable neighborhood. Price $12,000. Also, 1 on Lexington-av., $11,000. Also, on 31st-st., near Madison-av. Also, on West 24th-st., near 5th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE HOUSE, NO. 200 West 31st st.; has all modern improvements, including chandeliers and gas-fixtures throughout; will be put in perfect order. J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT bargain, two very genteel cottage houses, situated on Carlton-av., near Washington Park. Price $4,250; $1,250 on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 64 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., containing the improvements, and in complete order. Possession on or before 1st April. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—six handsomely located lots on 134th and 135th sts., in the immediate vicinity of very fine improvements, and rapidly rising in value. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—TWO neat Cottages, all complete with heaters, range and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 564 Atlantic, and No. 300 Dean-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 6 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the depot at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house, with modern improvements, situation desirable; No. 223 West 22d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $750.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COMPLETE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—SHADYSIDE, [illegible] City Hall. [illegible] brick, [illegible] is replete with every convenience, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, [illegible] or Winter residence; is handsomely papered, painted and grained throughout, and is in perfect order. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house, [illegible] the most complete manner in the County. Apples very fine and abundant, supplying also the [illegible] fountain in front of the house. There is a good carriage-house and stable, [illegible] &c. The land, which is 8 acres in extent, is handsomely terraced, and beautifully diversified. Entrance gates of iron, and well made carriage roads. Time from Chambers-st. to the house, about one hour. The advertiser has resided on the place [illegible] City, and now wishes to go to a larger place. The title is perfect, and the terms will be made low and accommodating, one-third of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Viz: 3 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy-sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the Ridgewood water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 18 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 15 feet; each lot is 86 feet, exclusive of 16 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 15 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 183 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick house on Bedford-st., $5,000. A fine brown-stone house on 25th st., near 4th-av., $12,000. A three-story brick house on 24th-st., near 4th-av., $8,500; two on 26th-st., $8,500, and one on 28th-st., $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURGH.—The two-story and high basement house, with sub-cellar, built in the best manner by day's work, situated No. 86 South 2d-st., near 4th. For terms, apply at the house.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Owners wishing their property looked after and dealt with fairly, should call. Tenants can find a registry always on hand, at the old-established Land Office, No. 395 8th-av. J. E. HATCH.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., in good repair. For sale with or without the furniture and organ. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 20 West-st., or to V. ELLIOTT, No. 201 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH furniture, carriages, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of P. D'HERVILLY, No. 35 Exchange-place.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story house No. 39 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; high basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 112 Division-st., near Allen-st. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice-house. Apply to J. R. DEY, Esq., No. 63 Courtland-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 205, 207 and 209 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or retail jobbing business.
The large three-story dwelling and store No. 202 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.
The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West 38th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.
The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st., lighted by 26 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.
The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.
Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (26x58) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT BEDFORD, L. I.—A house containing ten rooms, good cellar, large garden, with fruit trees, &c. Possession immediately. Thirty minutes distance from Fulton Ferry, and two minutes' walk from Fulton-av. cars. Apply to S. PRITCHARD, No. 59 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, SITUATED AT East Chester, 1½ mile from Mount Vernon Station of New-Haven Railroad, containing about two acres of land, stable, &c., and a great variety of fruit-bearing fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 195 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 175 AND 177 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn. These stores are in the Athenæum Building, and are very desirable for dry goods or fancy goods; also, rooms on the second floor of the same building, suitable for literary and other societies. Rents moderate. Apply to the Librarian of the Institution.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FIVE-story and basement brick building, 30x30, in the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., suitable for printers or manufacturers, well lighted, with vaults in the basement, and cartway from the street. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF desired, the house and store No. 384 Broadway. The store and basement may be rented separately. The premises are now being put in thorough repair. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., to WM. J. SINCLAIR, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN A BRICK BUILDING, two lofts, 22 by 64 feet, with two entrances and two hoistways; may be divided into four shops, 22 by 32 feet, with windows and good light all around. Saw mill, mahogany and lumber close by. Inquire on the premises, No. 350 Madison-st., or No. 75 Wall-st. WM. WINTERTON.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY No. 223 THIRD-av., near 21st-st., consisting of basement, 3 stores (now occupied as a clothing and Cigar store,) and dwelling above the stores; also 2 3-story brick houses on 46th-st., near 3d-av., $275; also, the store and rooms above on 3d-av., first house above 52d-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—RENT $400—TWO THREE-STORY brick houses on 45th-st., first brick houses east of 3d-av. Will be let to one tenant. Also the store property, with dwelling, at No. 232 3d-av. Also the store property on 3d-av., one door above 52d-st. 3 to 7 P. M. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. It will be painted, and the gas fixtures put in, for a good tenant. Rent $650. Apply to H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., or in the evening.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HANDsome brown-stone house No. 78 West 31st-st., consisting of three parlors, with chandeliers on first floor, front and middle basements; also, rooms on third floor; house has all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 4, or to S. I. POPE, No. 170 Spring-st.

TO LET—THE 3D AND 4TH STORIES OF THE building No. 467 Broadway, southwest corner of Broome-st.; building 25x100 feet; runs clear of building; well lighted, having 16 windows on each floor, with Croton water and 2 water closets on each floor. Inquire of WM. GALE, No. 467 Broome-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN BUILT THREE-story and basement house, No. 224 3d-av., [illegible] all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Apply to A. SCHANCK, No. 319 2d-av., corner [illegible]-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL VERY GOOD OFFICES IN the superior fire-proof building, corner of Wall and Pearl sts. Inquire of the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN built 3-story house in West 26th-st., near 9th-av., consisting of three rooms on the first floor, two on the third, kitchen, part of sub-cellar, with privilege in wash room for washing, and in laundry for ironing. Only a small, quiet family, without children, can be accommodated. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 34 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 31ST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements, second story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third story; will be let to a small family of not more than four persons. Apply at No. 342 8th-av. Can be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE FOUR-STORY basement houses (new), Nos. 120, 121, 122, West 39th-st., near 7th-av. Neighborhood first-class. Have all the modern improvements. Good cellars and yards, all in good order. Will be rented low, to good tenants. Apply to JOHN VAN WAGNER, No. 130 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house No. 160 West 22d-st.; the house contains gas, hot and cold water, stationary wash tubs, water closets, hot-air range, &c. Rent $600. Apply to E. B. MILLER, No. 5 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY DWELLING house No. 31 King-st., with modern improvements. Also, the first and second floors, with basements, of house No. 35 King-st., and other apartments. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 31 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE MIDDLE COTTAGE (TOGETHER with or without one or both wings) on 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., with modern improvements, including a fine dining-room in the rear. Location unsurpassed. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 176 East 14th-st. Possession given the middle of April. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M. Apply on the premises, or to J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 94 Water-st., New-York. F. F. FLAGLER.

TO LET—TWO FINE LIGHT LOFTS, THIRD and fourth floors of the store No. 113 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st., suitable for any business requiring a good light. Inquire of STILLWELL & MONTROSS, on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN FRONT house No. 64 East 22d-st., with gas fixtures and modern improvements throughout; in perfect order. Apply at the house from 1 to 3. Rent, $1,000. Will not be let for boarding house.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY modern house in 14th-st., near 3d-av., for one or more years, at $1,000 per annum. Possession can be had on the 1st of April. Inquire of DR. M. STEPHENSON, No. 167 East 14th-st.

TO LET—STORE No. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suits of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIRST-class furnished house in West 11th-st. House and furniture nearly new. Rent $150 per month. Possession 1st of April or May. Address box No. 4,506 Post-Office.

TO LET—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, 118 Amos-st., near Bleecker. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Irving Savings Institution, 96 Warren-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—NO. 782 EIGHTH-AVENUE—VERY desirable first-class store and suite of rooms to be let or leased, all in complete order; access by stages and cars. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 59 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 16 and 20 50th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $600. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 98 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.
Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 761 Broadway.
Also, the store basement of said building.
Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 13th-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANTLY-LOCATED and conveniently-arranged 2-story, attic and basement dwelling-house, No. 141 Schermerhorn-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, in a pleasant neighborhood, where there are no disagreeables; the water is the best in the city; a good cistern is in the yard, and water introduced from it into the kitchen; to a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Mr. AUGUSTUS CUNNINGHAM will show the premises. Apply to him at his carpenter shop in Hoyt-st., near Livingston-st., or No. 200 Livingston-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The lower part of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly located, consisting of five rooms, well finished and in first-rate order and lighted with gas. This is an opportunity for a small family to rent a desirable house in a first-rate neighborhood, at $275 per annum. The furniture is nearly new and in good order, and will be sold to a good occupant at a sacrifice for one-half cash, the balance in six months. Possession given April 25. Inquire at No. 67 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13th-av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front. Well adapted for large coal companies, or other business requiring space and facility of wharfage. Also the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to G. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park row, R. H. LUDLOW, at New-York Hotel, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

YONKERS—YONKERS—TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease, the large new four-story brick building, fronting on the river and near the Hudson Railroad Depot, steamboat and sloop landing, at Yonkers; is strongly built and well lighted. Apply to L. A. GOUDE, over Post Office, opposite, or of H. T. DEVOE, No. 220 West-st., New-York.

BROADWAY LOFTS AND ROOMS TO LET.—The three upper floors of store No. 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas, Prescott and Metropolitan Hotels, suitable for club or drill rooms, for any light business, daguerreotype or picture galleries, or for offices or rooms; skylight, &c.; size 25x130. Will be let or leased low. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, on 26th-st., near 6th-av.; a lease of nine years on the above house is offered for sale; yearly rent, $350. Also, two small houses on 39th-st., just west of 3d-av.; rent $300. Also, a large house on Houston-st., near Broadway. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET—Ninety feet long, plate glass windows, best block on the avenue, well suited for a large boot and shoe store, clothing or tea store, or any other respectable business. Apply, No. 341 8th-av.

IN BROADWAY—A LEASE OF ABOUT 10 years of a building, about 26 feet front by 189 feet deep, between Franklin and Canal sts., with two fronts, at a reasonable rent, to let or for sale. For particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 43 Bond-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 85 Nassau-st.

STORE AND CELLAR TO LET—NO. 80 Greenwich-st., has been altered and will be let on reasonable terms with or without the cellar. A new front will be put in if required. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on both Astor-place and 4th-av., a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¾ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 49 Chatham-st.

TO MILLINERS.—THE LOFTS OF THE MARble building No. 637 Broadway, near Houston-st., are to lease. They are well arranged for sub-letting.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons, three or four good rooms and a kitchen in a respectable house, with loft room, &c. Rent must be very moderate, and must be stated in any reply. Address, with full particulars, T. G. S., Box No. 3,730, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE, within 10 minutes' walk of the City Hall, east of Broadway; reference; rent not more than $300. Address ADAMS, this office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A BRICK BUILDING OF at least three stories, for a first-class school, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Address HARRIS, at this office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, part of a house on the west side of the City. Address, stating terms and location, E. B., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY; A small house, or lower part of a house, in a desirable neighborhood, within 5 minutes' walk of Eldridge, near Houston-st. Address A. M., No. 210 Eldridge-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COUNTRY SEAT of from 20 to 50 acres, with privilege of buying, about 15 or 25 miles from New-York, by Hudson River or Harlem Railroads. Address COUNTRY, *Times* Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH [illegible] NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, [illegible] Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] naturalized citizens must produce certificates. [illegible] Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., secured [illegible].

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex. *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM [illegible] Ontario County, on the [illegible] road, containing [illegible] The house is [illegible] Waterloo and Seneca Falls, with a varied and extensive view of the surrounding country [illegible] and its healthy locality, render it a very desirable [illegible] particulars and terms, apply to JAMES [illegible], No. [illegible] Pine-st., New-York, or to the proprietor, PAUL MITCHELL, Maple Hill, near Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, [illegible] large [illegible] stable, carriage-house, [illegible] taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE.—The country residence and farm of A. B. [illegible], containing about [illegible] acres, situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, about one mile from St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The land is of the very best quality, well divided by good fences, [illegible] on the Neck; the house is a good [illegible] a good farm house, out buildings, [illegible] will take the Harlem Railroad to Williams Bridge, from thence a carriage about 4 miles. [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y. The property consists of 116 acres of excellent land, 30 of which are heavily timbered, and the remainder under cultivation. The house is a large and handsome [illegible] upon a lawn of eight acres, sloping on one side to the lake and on the other to the high road which separates it from the farm. On the premises are a carriage-house and stables for horses and cows, two large barns, and other farm buildings. The property lies within the village limits. For beauty of scenery and salubrity of air, the situation is very desirable. Inquire at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY GOOD FARMS from 10 to 100 acres, in and near the village of Madison, Morris Co., New-Jersey; 7 farms, very desirable properties, and worthy the attention of those who are desirous to purchase country property. One of these farms, 41 acres, is within 10 minutes of the depot; good house and out-buildings, nearly new, with good fruit of all kinds, shrubbery, flower garden; beautifully situated and well shaded with trees, &c.; also, several houses and gardens attached, &c. Beautiful country site for country residences. S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the Depot.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable farm and country residence, 38 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; [illegible] improvements good; house [illegible] wing 20x20; also, farm house, carriage, [illegible] wood house, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; [illegible] orchard. To those wanting a very healthy [illegible] beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) [illegible] to JOHN R. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, [illegible].

EXECUTOR'S SALE—OF A FINE FARM, in Smithtown, Long Island, containing [illegible] acres, in the highest state of cultivation, [illegible] dwelling, 30x36, with marble mantels, &c. [illegible] dining-room, kitchen and bedrooms. Large barn, [illegible] house, granary and sheds for 30 cattle; [illegible] well watered and has a great variety of fine fruit and a thrifty locust grove. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—A FARM situated near the village of Bound Brook, New-Jersey, one mile from the Central Railroad, containing 110 acres, handsomely situated in a good neighborhood. There are a 2-story house, one tenant house and all under good cultivation, the subscriber offers for sale very low. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bound Brook, New-Jersey. JOHN SMALLEY.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Ten acres, [illegible] mansion, 40x50, wings 30x22 and 28x30, [illegible] great variety of fine fruit; choice flowers [illegible] splendid views; ½ mile from depot, [illegible] of the City. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF [illegible] ACRES situated at Woodhaven, L. I., [illegible] miles from South Ferry; commutation fare [illegible] of Jamaica Bay. Will be sold very cheap [illegible] is going West; title good. For particulars, apply to KIRBY & DAVIDSON, Sale Makers, No. [illegible].

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT [illegible] it is beautifully situated in the village of [illegible] Will be sold [illegible] TOWNSEND, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED [illegible] from the Chestnut-st. depot, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood, [illegible] productive. For particulars, apply at No. [illegible] Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 30 ACRES SUPERIOR LAND, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Located on the Plank Road near Jamaica, L. I., [illegible] miles from Peck-slip Ferry. Excellent for [illegible] VANLIEW & SOUTHWICK, 31 Chambers-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within eight miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

FARM WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants to rent a farm, located near the New-Haven Railroad, for one year, with the privilege of purchasing. There must be in the neighborhood of 100 acres of land, comfortable buildings, and price not to exceed $100 per acre. Address, or call at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, BYRON ADAMS.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are particularly adapted for either heavy or light business; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the establishment is fitted up in a manner unequaled in the country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 446 Water-st., between Market and Pike sts., second and third floors, well lighted, and in good locality. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GADDU, No. [illegible] Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER.—ROOM TO LET ON FIRST floor with steam-power. Apply to DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 46 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Bedford Female Institute, Mrs. M. [illegible], Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in May. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of ten acres, affording ample facilities for recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Conveyance can be had by Harlem Railroad and stage with New-York City. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the public and her friends, that her establishment will be removed on the 1st of May to No. [illegible] East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., a few doors from its present location.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAwanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 57 Wall-st. [illegible] DREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal [illegible] delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., [illegible] Williamsburg, and Jersey City, [illegible] received at the office, [illegible]

COAL.—$5 50 PER TON—THE REMAINDER OF the coal [illegible] between Washington and West, will be delivered to hotels, families and others at $5 50 per ton for furnace and grate size. Warranted the best coal in market. Apply at the yard, or at the office No. [illegible]. A liberal discount to dealers and [illegible]. [illegible] PERKINS, Treasury [illegible] Coal Company.

COAL.—RED ASH, EGG AND STOVE COAL at [illegible] per ton, to cartmen, from boat weighed by a sworn weighmaster. Apply to the WEIGH MASTER, foot of Jackson-st., E. R., or at No. 441 Grand-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY W. S. [illegible] & CO.—THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. [illegible] Park-row, opposite the Astor House, French plate pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, rosewood and mahogany furniture, &c., being the entire stock of cabinet furniture, upholstery, table-linen, counterpanes, silver plated-ware, &c. on hand and to be sold positively without reserve to pay advances, viz.: 15 solid rosewood parlor-suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair cloth in suits to match; 12 cottage enamelled chamber-suits, richly decorated; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber furniture, in great variety; wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, sideboards, music-stands, solid oak dining-room furniture, extension dining-tables, chairs and lounges, beds covered in green reps and fancy delaines; cane-seat cottage chairs, lounges, sofa-bedsteads, pure hair-mattresses, easy, Turkish and plain rockers, parlor-chairs in great variety, with a large assortment of plain furniture, second-hand carpets, looking-glasses, &c.; also, 103 oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, 30 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, French china vases, tea ware, motto-cups, cut glass ware. Worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises. Also 2 fine rosewood and 6 mahogany piano-fortes, by the best makers in the City, and fully warranted.

E. C. [illegible], Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE at the private residence No. 131 West [illegible]th-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in the best French satin brocatel, and richly carved; oil-paintings, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; richly carved side and corner etageres, with mirror backs; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks; Italian and French China vases; French pier and oval mirrors; mahogany sofas; sofa-beds and couch-beds; [illegible] chairs and large and small rockers; carved mahogany and rosewood bureaus, wash-stands and tables; richly carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads; China toilet sets; hair and spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets; [illegible] chandeliers and fixtures, brackets, &c. Also, a large and elegant assortment of dining-room furniture, extension tables, silver plate, China and glass ware, and cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock precisely. By order of W. Gaines.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 4th March coming, at 12 o'clock M., the following valuable property: A four-story brick house and store on the west side of 2d-av., between 79th and 80th-sts.; lot is 22x100; house is 22x50, well built for owner's use; well calculated for any kind of business, as Yorkville is a growing place, and owing to the public works there is a great demand there for groceries, provisions and liquors. Also, eight lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th-sts., embracing two corner lots which are 25 ft. 5 in. by 105 ft. deep, and six inside lots, each lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 105 ft., being whole avenue front. All this property will be sold free of taxes and assessments, and perfect title. Admirable opportunity for investment. 2d-av. is graded and regulated, and 3d-av. by the above house is graded, regulated, paved and crowned. Terms easy.

D. S. Houghton, Auctioneer.

WOULD CALL THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION of those in want of excellent household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ A. M., at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., West of 8th-av. The house is extensively furnished with first-class goods, all of which are to be sold without any reservation. Among the [illegible] rosewood suites, rich [illegible] chamber furniture [illegible] China, glass and silver ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine and [illegible]. Catalogues ready and at the house, which is to let and possession [illegible].

[illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] LOT AND STABLE [illegible]—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] house and stable No. 1[illegible]5 Lexington-av., [illegible] lot is [illegible]; house is [illegible] stories; first story brown stone front; has modern improvements, inside walls and woodwork are beautifully [illegible] and grained in black walnut. The house and stable were built by owner for his own use; has accommodation for four horses, two carriages, room for coachman, hay loft, manure and grain bins, and every [illegible]. The premises are well calculated for a person keeping a carriage, or a physician. Terms easy. Sale peremptory, as owner has bought in the country and does not wish to rent.

[illegible] Franklin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKIN & CO. TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., extensive sale of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, French and single lots, sofas, tete-a-tetes, easy-chairs, etageres, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, mirrors, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, China, glass and silver plated-ware, stoves, fancy goods, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances. No postponement on account of the weather. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipment.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, all the elegant household furniture, &c., in house No. [illegible] West [illegible]th st., 5th door from 7th-av., comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood bookcase, wardrobes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas chandeliers and fixtures, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bureaus, sofas, mahogany chairs and lockers, China crockery and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC JEWELRY—THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 500 articles in large variety for gentlemen and ladies; ornaments, (for ordinary wear, balls and parties) set in cameos, jet, carbuncle, mosaic, gold stone, cornelian, &c., bracelets, chains of all kinds, finger-rings, brooches, ear-drops, head-pieces, armlets, studs, sleeve buttons, [illegible] keys, &c.; also silver pencils, pens, castors, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, boxes, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 2 lots with the 2-story brick houses on the rear thereof, on the north side of 29th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25x100, sewer in street and Croton water in yard. This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC SEGARS, from numbers of importers, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by T. MORRELL, Auctioneer. N. B.—Shippers, speculators, storekeepers, pedlers, consumers, &c., should attend, as the articles will satisfy, (every brand, with any brands just out.) Fair opportunity to test and examine all samples—perfect.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL SELL BY order of Receiver, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M., the stock, good will, and fixtures, of a fancy basket and toy store, at No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner Renwick.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible], inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1¼ from the dépôt in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruit of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country. On the same day will be offered several building-lots, within 50 rods of the dépôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for building for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road. Darien, Feb. [illegible], 1857. G. MATHER. P.S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION. Said place contains 5 acres of good land, with convenient house and barn, suitable for a gardener, situated on Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one-quarter of a mile east of Jamaica, and within five minutes walk of the depot. If not sold previous to SATURDAY, February 28, it will on that day be sold at public auction, at the hotel of Caleb Weeks, in the village of Jamaica, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms easy and made known on the day of sale. For particulars inquire of ERWIN J. CRANE, No. [illegible] Front street, New York, or LAURENS REEVE, Jamaica, L. I.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.
PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.
In ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, and OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old stand [illegible].) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 173 Centre-st., near Howard.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE. SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT. No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Geo. C. Smalley, Wm. C. Weed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans; also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission. Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas. References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York. New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at [illegible] per £. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Annual statement of the business and condition—Jan. 1, 1857.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854		31,648 25
Balance brought from last statement		167,[illegible] 60
Amount of premiums received during the year	$1[illegible],005 96	
Amount of Interest and Discount received during the year	[illegible] 50	
Amount of Dividend, Annuities, &c.	1,[illegible] 26	—[illegible] 23
Amount due of sundry Dividends, Agents, balances, &c.		11,1[illegible] 34
Total		$[illegible],785 30
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death	$40,[illegible] 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, &c.	23,120 93	
Reinsurance and purchased Policies	7,782 41	
Dividends on Capital	12,000 00	—[illegible],250 34
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$212,[illegible] 00	
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	204,[illegible] 37	
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	61,[illegible] 75	
Cash in Bank and on hand	7,550 10	
City and State Bonds and Stocks	7,445 00	
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest, &c.	14,102 74	—496,[illegible] 96
Total		$[illegible],785 30

The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have, after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liabilities of the Company, under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent., and on Short Term premiums 15 per cent., which will be adjusted at the time of the payment of the premiums for the current year.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. has also been ordered on the Scrip and credits of the dividend of 1854, to be adjusted as above. N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. L. Halsey, Secretary pro tem.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have now closed the second term of three years, and, after having paid to widows and orphans the sum of $250,000 in cash, have now in the Treasury half a million of dollars, ready to be paid to those who may be entitled to receive it. The steady progress of the Institution, towards the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been identified with its operations from the organization of the Company. They now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enterprise.

No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb., 1857.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, Feb. 14, 1857.

LOAN OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, FOR THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M. when the same will be publicly opened, for a loan of one million of dollars, for paying awards for lands taken for the Croton Reservoir, and for commencing the construction of the work. The stock will be issued in pursuance of chap. 342 of Laws of 1854, and chap. 24 of the Laws of 1852, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st of October, 1875. The stock will consist of ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit. This stock will form a part of the Croton Water Debt, and the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal, is secured by the Sinking Fund, established by ordinance of 1844, and the Act of 1812, made applicable to this loan, provides not only for pledging the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the final redemption of the stock issued, but also enacts that all the revenues of the Corporation "are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the said stock, and shall continue so pledged until the final redemption thereof; and that, in case the said revenues be not sufficient to satisfy and pay the whole of the said interest, then, and in that case, the faith of the State shall be, and the same is hereby pledged to pass such acts as shall, from time to time, be necessary, authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise by tax," such sum as shall be requisite to supply every such deficiency. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Six per cent. loan of the Croton Reservoir," and the proposition may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 3 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 20, 1857.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WISH TO REGISTER their shares in this Company on the books of its London Agency, are requested to send the certificates they now hold to this office, indorsing on each certificate the following memorandum: "Surrendered to the Company for the purpose of registering the shares therein mentioned at its London Agency"—which may be signed by the stockholder personally, or, in his name, by his duly authorized agent. It is required that the certificates be discharged from their existing registry before the stock represented thereby can be placed on the books of the London Agency. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 26 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next. J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee. Mayor's Office, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1, 1857.

Office of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., New-York, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 18th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities: $10,000 Milwaukee City 7's. $12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. $10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds. $10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. $5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

Office Terre Haute and Richmond R. R. Co., Terre Haute, Feb 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE March 1, on the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company will be paid on the presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. CHARLES WOOD, Secretary T. H. & R. R.R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, at the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 8 Wall st., on and after 2d proximo. J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo. J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of L. C. & Mil. R. R. Co.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-St., New-York, Feb. 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M. W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 7th proximo. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st. JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. [illegible] Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next. SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N.Y.

TRANSACTIONS IN INSURANCE SCRIP—By WM. C. GILMAN & CO., No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, corner Hanover and Wall-sts.

FINANCIAL.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS is now payable on each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company. D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer, No. 30 Merchants' Exchange.

Bull's Head Bank, Feb. [illegible], 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Monday, March 2, proximo. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

Office of the HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 6 BROAD STREET, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, the 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. E. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	J. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,		John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Bro[illegible],	Dow A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas [illegible],	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW SCHOONER YACHT, suitable for a pilot-boat, of about 74 tons carpenter's measurement; not named nor completely finished. She is 57 feet keel, 18 feet beam, 6 feet 10 inches hold. Built last Summer, by day's work, of select materials, and with especial regard to strength; frames of chestnut and white oak, all cut with the grain; planked and ceiled with 2 inch white oak; copper-fastened below the water-line; butt-bolted and square-fastened throughout; small centre-board, and about 20 inches of keel and shoe; outside ballast of lead cast in the shoe, and draws 4 feet 6 inches. She is on the Passaic River, immediately above the Passaic Bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 11 miles from Jersey City. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN B. AYCRIGG, Passaic, New-Jersey; or to CHARLES AYCRIGG, No. 30 Warren-st., New-York City.

TO BASKET-MAKERS.—FOR SALE, AS soon as it can be peeled in the Spring, from 5 to 10 tons willow, warranted of the first quality, and well whitened. Basket makers will please send proposals for the same, stating price to be paid on delivery in New-York, or else here. Also, wanted, a good basket-maker. Address GEO. J. COLBY, Waterbury, Vt.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON'S make, nearly new and in perfect order, having been used but a few months. Will be sold cheap. The purchaser will be taught to operate free of charge. Apply at No. 248 Pearl st., of L. HUTCHINS, or at No. 157 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

$300.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A VERY lucrative business; profits $3,000 to $4,000 and all cash. Reason for selling, has engaged to go West. Call or address LUMBER YARD, cor. 25th st. and 6th-av.

CLOTHING STOCK FOR SALE—AN ENtire stock of ready made clothing and furnishing goods; also store fixtures and good will of business. Inquire of P. F. RANDOLPH, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE IN ONE OF THE greatest thoroughfares in the City. The lease, stock and fixtures will be sold at a bargain. Apply No. 335 Broadway, room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL S. SMITH.

COAL FREIGHTS.—VESSELS WANTED TO load for Providence, Nantucket and elsewhere in the Sound. Apply to DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILer, with shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about the 18th inst., a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz: One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1205. One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1206. One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1707. One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1507. One California Bond of 1870, No. 358. One California Bond of 1875, No. 504. The Bonds are $1,000 each. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds. As all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package with the contents entire, to the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY EVENing, near the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., a small black and tan TERRIER DOG, with long tail and ears clipped, answering to the name of "Don." He had on a patent leather collar when lost. He is very shy of strangers. Any person leaving the dog at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A note for $300, dated Jan. 16, 1857, drawn by JOHN J. DODD to the order of H. H. ROBERTSON, and indorsed by him and others, payable at New-York Exchange Bank at sixty days, is lost. All persons are hereby notified against negotiating the same. H. H. ROBERTSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, a blue morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry notes, payable to the order of the subscriber, and not indorsed. Whoever will return the same to NELSON & CO., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward. JOHN PECKHAM.

DRIFTED AWAY—THE OYSTER SLOOP JAMES THOMPSON, from Norwalk, hailed from Piermont. Last seen near Forken Island. Whoever picks her up or will give information concerning her to Captain HARMON H. BELL, Norwalk, Conn., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, EITHER in 14th-st. or 23d-st., a GOLD BRACELET. Anybody finding the same will please leave it at No. 222 West 23d-st.

FOUND—ONE CASE OF GOODS MARKED "W. I. GURNEY, Natchez, Miss., Care of Kennet & Dix." Apply to A. DECKER, Pier No. 1 North River.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SALE OF PIANO-FORTES AT NO. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for one week. Great reduction in prices. T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Chickering's, A. H. Gale & Co.'s, and others, new and second-hand. 25 pianos will be sold at extremely low prices. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $450; will be sold for $250; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $225. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

THE WARNER PUMP, AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP, Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.
The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.
The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.
The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 271 2d-av.
The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM. This is truly an invaluable discovery for the prevention and cure of Diseases of the Eyes. Inflamed Eye-lids, pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when applied in due season. There are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from inflamed eyes. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and certain a remedy can always be had. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder-humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 186 Greenwich st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2; and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate; and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 10 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, are pleasant in their taste and odor, but immediate in their action. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors West of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS have effected Cures of from one month to twenty years' standing—evidence open for the inspection of all. Depot, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Building. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 89 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling, Languor and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. BARNES & PARK.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea and all genito-urinary diseases radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure "*Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy.*" Sold by HELMBOLD, Philadelphia; BARNES & PARK, New-York.

WHO WILL SUFFER WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS remove Tetter, Pimples, Obstructions and Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies. Assembly Building, New-York.

CATARRH.—GOODALE'S POSITIVE CURE for this disease may be had at No. 192 Broadway, of CHAS. H. RING; at No. 127 Bowery, of E. M. GUION; at Union-square, of THOS GREEN, druggist; and of the Proprietor, No. 308 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 5; with directions for using.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Pallid Countenance, Eruptions, Pain in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

CONSULT DR. CURTIS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS give Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek. BARNES & PARK.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. LEVETT'S NEW and improved atmospheric pressure plates for artificial teeth, remarkable for their increased adhesion and power of mastication, and are very superior to the ordinary suction plates; are well adapted for the continuous gum, if desired. Those wearing and requiring artificial teeth, will find it much to their advantage to examine this great improvement before engaging elsewhere. Teeth removed by Branch's patent benumbing apparatus, and every useful improvement of the day. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7 1857
Saturday, Jan. 17 1857	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible] ... 1857
Saturday, Jan. 31 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4 1857
Saturday, Feb. 14 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18 1857
Saturday, March 14 1857	Wednesday, March 4 1857
Saturday, April 11 1857	Wednesday, April 1 1857
Saturday, May 9 1857	Wednesday, April 29 1857
Saturday, May 23 1857	Wednesday, May 27 1857
Saturday, June 6 1857	Wednesday, June 10 1857
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ...... Wednesday, March 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, We'day, March 18.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $130
Second Cabin .... [illegible]

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG .... Saturday, March 14, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK .... Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW .... Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and reduced freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 5, 1856.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., [illegible] and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, [illegible] P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, [illegible] A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:00 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—The passenger trains on this Road for Albany will leave the corner White and Centre sts. as follows:
Every morning at 5:10 o'clock.
Every afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Fare through to Albany will be $2. To commence on Monday afternoon, 16th inst. W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r, and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

STEAMBOATS.

RIVER OPEN TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY will leave Pier No. 15 N. R., foot of Liberty-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received every day, Sundays excepted.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway. ROBT. S. HONE, President. D. F. Curry, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALFRED W. [illegible] against WILLIAM TAYLOR, and LOUISA, his wife, Eliza Harris, Charles T. Harris, and Marianna, his wife, Clifford Harris, Helen Watson Harris, Kate Harris, [illegible] wife, [illegible] for relief.—To the defendants, ELIZA HARRIS, CHARLES T. HARRIS and MARIANNA, his wife, Clifford Harris, Helen Watson Harris, and Kate Harris: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 24th day of February, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1857. f27-law6wF CRAM, CORNELL & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. BISHOP, assignee of JOHN BURGESS, against LEWIS J. DOYLE, ROBERT EATON, George W. Hill, John M. [illegible], William [illegible], Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Edwin Hoyt, Philip Tillinghast, William [illegible], Nathaniel Knight—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 189 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action. S. D. CORZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 13th day of February, 1857. f27-law6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN H. WATSON against WILLIAM PYNE—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To WILLIAM PYNE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 15, 1857. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. N. B.—Said complaint was filed in said County Clerk's Office, Feb. 5, 1857. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, f6-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the chancery side thereof, made in a certain cause wherein DAVID GIBSON is complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and others are defendants, all persons having claims against HENRY KING, formerly of the City of New-York, and now deceased, [illegible] A. D. 1856, are required to present and establish their said claims and prove up the same before me, L. C. P. FREER, Master in Chancery in and for said County of Cook, at my office in the city of Chicago in said County, on or before the 9th day of April, A. D., 1857. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

GENERAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the Butchers' Real Estate Hide Association of the City of New-York, are requested to present the same at the office of the Trustees, on the premises known as the Hide-House, corner of 1st-av. and [illegible]th-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, (Sundays excepted,) until the 18th of March next, as immediately after that day the assets of the Association will be divided among the stockholders.—Dated New-York, 24th February, 1857. By order of the Trustees, S. P. PATTERSON, President. Geo. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL R. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1856. EDWARD CROMMELIN, ABRAHAM McBRIDE, Executors. n28-law6mF* JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. [illegible] Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856. OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed. o3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENT BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1856. HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator, MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix. o10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856. MARY CLINTON, Administratrix. au22-law6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856. BARTOLOME BLANCO, SALVADOR CHAPPELL, Executors. W*o8-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & G. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 13, 1857. ja22-law6mF* MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP, UNder the name and style of STARR, FELLOWS & CO., lamp and gas-fixture manufacturers, and doing business at No. 74 Beekman-st., was dissolved by limitation on Feb. 1.
WM. H. STARR,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
CHAS. O. HOFFMAN,
JAS. G. DOLBEARE,
GEO. NICHOLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, under the name and style of FELLOWS, HOFFMAN & CO., will continue the manufacture of lamp and gas fixtures at the old locality, No. 74 Beekman-st.
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
CHAS. O. HOFFMAN,
JER. A. G. COMSTOCK,
JAS. G. DOLBEARE,
GEO. NICHOLS.
New-York, Feb. 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of the undersigned, under the name of J. MORRISON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. ALEXANDER A. THOMSON will continue the business, and alone will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN MORRISON,
ALEX. A. THOMSON.
New-York, Feb. 26, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE OLD COPARTNERSHIP of RICE, CLAPP & CO., New-York, and P. L. STERNBERG & CO., Buffalo, composed of ADDISON RICE, EVERETT CLAPP, PEARL L. STERNBERG, GEORGE H. BRYANT, and LEVI H. [illegible], was dissolved by its own limitation Jan. 22, 1856. New-York, Feb. 19, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. 279 Washington-st., between Chamber and Warren, New-York. Offer at lowest market rates, Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons, deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANIcal combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops. Trimmings of every description, at the old prices. Manufactory No. 90 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Union Ferry Company's Affairs before the Aldermen's Committee.

The Aldermen's Committee on Ferries yesterday afternoon resumed their examination into the affairs of the Union Ferry Company. Frederick C. Havemeyer, formerly part owner of the Roosevelt-street Ferry, testified that he was connected with that Ferry about eight or nine months; Messrs. Tilton, Davis [illegible] and others also had an interest in it; they started the Ferry with three first-class boats; the sale to the Union Ferry Company was effected through Mr. T[illegible]; they paid $[illegible] for it; he received his pay in the scrip of that Company at par, and is now a stockholder of it; he is not one of the Directors of the Company; he never examined their books and had no knowledge of their affairs before the consolidation; he held sixty-three shares of their stock; the Roosevelt-street Ferry, when the transfer was made, was in good condition—not first-rate; the receipts did not pay the interest during the time it was run by them, by a long shot; it cost them more than they sold it for; the loss was always from fifty to [illegible] dollars per day, and it would have been well for them to have abandoned it, if they had not sold it; he applied to Mr. Sands, a large property-holder in Bridge-street, to take some stock, but he refused; to his knowledge, none of the property holders in the vicinity took any stock; when the Ferry was started, the boats ran up to eleven o'clock every night; after that, every hour till one o'clock; then they laid up till three o'clock, when they resumed their regular trips; at that time the fare on the Fulton Ferry was one cent, and theirs two cents, but he did not attribute their want of success to that; he thought the people of Brooklyn [illegible] Fulton Ferry, [illegible] think the Ferry would [illegible] time, with the same rates as now charged.

A. W. Rhinelander testified that he had crossed the Roosevelt-street Ferry for three or four years; before the consolidation everything had been done for the convenience of the public that could be, but since changing hands, the Ferry had sadly deteriorated; he complained bitterly of the inconveniences to which he was subjected by the mismanagement of the Ferry; manufacturers in the vicinity, as well as himself, had for some time back given up all idea of crossing the Roosevelt-street Ferry, and their teams had to cross the other ferries, thereby losing full one-quarter of their time; as soon as the Union Ferry will come to some agreement of what they will do with the Ferry, property holders will buy it; for his part, rather than not have it run, he would subscribe $5,000 towards purchasing it.

Alderman Harris, of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, stated that they had lately closed the Roosevelt-street Ferry on the Brooklyn side, and now run one boat only from the New-York side into the Gouverneur-street slip, so that passengers coming down were led to believe that there was no boat at all running from that ferry; this was another subterfuge of the Union Ferry Company.

Alderman Steers stated that there were no more witnesses to examine, and so the investigation would then be closed, when

Mr. B. D. Silliman, counsel for the Union Ferry Company, remarked that they had heard a great deal of evidence against the Company, and it was but fair that they should be answered. A matter of such importance should receive due attention, and not be hurried through. If the Committee would adjourn till some day next week, he proposed to offer some concise evidence that the Company did their business properly. This request was assented to by the Committee.

Alderman Backhouse, of Brooklyn, presumed the Union Company would not dare to say that Roosevelt-street Ferry was properly conducted. If they did, a thousand persons would come forward and testify to the contrary. It had been said that the Directors of the Union Ferry Company were first-rate men, and only worked for the good of the public. However that might be, it was certain that the Ferries—Fulton among the rest—were not so well conducted now as they were before the consolidation. The boats don't run so regularly, nor so often. He detailed the history of each of the Ferries, stating that all paid but the Montague and the Roosevelt before the Union Company bought them. That the Montague was bought soly to please a certain large stockholder of the Company, and for his convenience alone—the Company knowing at the time that the steep hill on the Brooklyn side effectually prevented the passage of heavy vehicles, and that the ferry would never pay.

The Roosevelt-street Ferry, if properly managed, at the rate of one cent for foot passengers, would pay these gentlemen first-rate dividends. What if it did not pay for the first nine months? No new enterprise, ferry-route, omnibus line or any other project pays at first. At any rate, he would not consider the Roosevelt Ferry a doubtful investment for his money.

Mr. C. Kelsey, formerly President of the old South Ferry Company, wished to make a few remarks. He had had considerable opportunity of judging of the manner of managing ferries. He had listened with much attention to the evidence presented to the Committee, and was astonished that the community had submitted so long to the outrages inflicted upon them by the Ferry Company. The South Ferry Company ran till 1851 at less rates than are now charged, and with more regularity, and their surplus dividend was 8 per cent. Hamilton-avenue, South and Fulton Ferries then passed into the hands of the Union Company, and they ran them at a one-cent fare, and Brooklyn never thrived more than during that time. But there has been since the consolidation of all the ferries a gradual falling off of the good management; the boats run irregularly and the people are inconvenienced. Nine-tenths of the passengers are dissatisfied. The expenses of the Company are not so great now as formerly. They now use the Maryland fine coal instead of Anthracite. The former made more steam by using, he thought, only one-fifth of the amount of coal.

Alderman Steers here interrupted Mr. Kelsey, and requested him to be sworn, as he could tell the Committee many important things.

Mr. Kelsey was perfectly willing, but wished it understood he was speaking only in general terms. He was then sworn and testified: That the main object of consolidation was that one commutation ticket should pass one over all the ferries; this, be it understood, would cost the Company no more, but would be a great public convenience, as it was as easy to transport over one ferry as another; the first union of the South and Fulton Ferries ran under a capital of $196,000; the Hamilton-avenue Ferry was started subsequently, without any increase of capital; they were continued till the lease expired at a fare of one cent for foot passengers; he thought 40 per cent. surplus had been divided; the Company gave general satisfaction then; the boats seldom laid in a slip for five minutes, and on the longest routes made the trips in eight minutes—the Fulton Ferry every five minutes; these were the orders of the company to their employes; this continued from 1841 to 1851. Witness instanced several occasions where he had been delayed in crossing—in one case over an hour—when there was no adequate reason for the delay; he detailed the remissness of the employes of the company, who shirked their work; the company had only one out-door Superintendent to see that their business was attended to. The pilots would rather sit by the stoves in their pilot-houses than make the trips. The boats were not calculated to go through the ice; they were not sheathed with oak as were the old *Brooklyn* and *New-York* of the South Ferry Company. He entered into a detailed statement of what the several ferries cost, and animadverted on the Company for purchasing the Wall-street Ferry, when they knew it could never pay.

John H. Smith, stockholder in two large manufacturing companies in Bridge-street, testified to the general inconvenience and loss felt by all who are interested in prosperity and manufactures in the vicinity of Roosevelt-street Ferry on account of its present mismanagement. Mr. Cyrus P. Smith told him the Company wanted to stop the Ferry altogether, and offered to sell it to the citizens in the vicinity for $92,000, but the condition of the bridges and boats was so bad that they refused to purchase it at that price.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE BOWERY—ACTION OF THE CORONER.

Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday at the Seventeenth Ward Police-station upon the body of the boy George Johnson, who was killed on Wednesday evening by Peter Arneson, at the lager-bier cellar No. 290 Bowery. The following

TESTIMONY

was taken:

John G. Anderson, of No. 187 Orchard-street, sworn: I met George Johnson at about half-past seven o'clock last evening, in Mr. Wyman's cigar store in Allen-street; he asked me to go with him to Mr. Arneson's, in the Bowery; we went there and found the door locked; Arneson opened it and said we could not come in, and then shut it; George tried to open it, but could not, and then went to the window and told Arneson he wanted to speak to him; he again tried the door, and I told him to come away; he turned to come away when I heard the report of a pistol; just previous to that I saw Arneson open the door; George ran up the steps, and I helped him to the doctor's shop, persons outside assisting me; George died at the doctor's shop; I heard no threatening language used; George and myself were perfectly sober; we had often been at Arneson's before; never created any disturbance there, nor had any quarrel with Arneson; the glass door was shut when Johnson was shot; I saw Arneson raise the pistol before I heard the report.

Geo. P. Norman, sworn—I live at No. 496 Houston-street; as I was passing No. 290 Bowery last evening I heard the report of a pistol and the breaking of glass; I saw Anderson and Johnson coming up the steps, one assisting the other; somebody said the boy was shot, and I went down to the door and went in; it was not locked; saw Arneson standing there, looking confused; I said, "You have shot the boy;" he replied, "I did," said I, "What did you shoot him for?" his answer was that boys used to come there annoying him, and he was almost afraid of his life; I assisted Johnson to the doctor's shop; I am on friendly terms with Arneson; his saloon is a regular dancing place, where people dance and drink; there are many stories about it.

Wm. H. Mansfield, Councilman of the Forty-sixth District, Seventeenth Ward, sworn—At a quarter past seven o'clock last evening I was standing in the Bowery, when Mr. Ashman informed me that a boy was shot; I went over to the saloon, took possession, sent for an officer, and caused the prisoner, Peter Ar-[illegible] ... that the boy; ... to the Station-House, and ... he wanted to keep his place, and if they ... for this he could not help it; in the saloon ... only the prisoner and a musician; on the way to the Station-House he was afraid the crowd would ...; they were a little unruly.

Drs. [illegible] ... examination of the body of George Johnson ... ball entered the back between the seventh and eighth ribs, about two inches to the left of the ... passing in an upward direction, entering the ... and left lobes of the left lung, and lodging in the integuments of the left breast, about an inch ... the nipple; it was merely held by the skin; ... must have been fired in an upward direction; the person firing it must have stood several feet ... deceased; there are no other marks of ..., and the pistol ball must have been the cause of death.

When the above evidence had been received, the Coroner remarked that the case was a plain one, and that the reception of any additional evidence was not necessary. He then read the evidence over. The jury retired, and, after a brief deliberation, reported the following

VERDICT.

"That the deceased, George Johnson, came to his death by injuries from a pistol-shot fired by Peter Arneson, Feb. 26, 1857."

[illegible] F. Smith, as counsel for the defence, asked [illegible] ... The Coroner [illegible] ... committed to the Tombs [illegible]

[illegible] ... on Tuesday evening, is still lying at the New-York Hospital. The physicians in attendance think she cannot live, as they fear she is bleeding internally. The ball has not been yet removed. The ruffian by whom she was shot is still at large. Some additional testimony in relation to the matter was taken yesterday by Justice Welsh, at the First District Police Court. He examined a man named Pratt, one of the employes in the Collector's office, Pat Matthews, a man named Harriett, and one Johanna Welch, all of whom Mrs. Green has seen and exonerated from all blame in the matter.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

John Lewis Degley, Rosina Legeley, and Elizabeth Dorr were arrested by Officer Wells, of the Eleventh Ward, on the charge of knocking down and robbing Isaac W. Hopkins of property to the value of $7. The accused were locked up by Justice Brennan to await their examination.

Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Kate Wilson and Kate McNulty on a charge of knocking down and robbing one James Fitzgerald. They were brought before Justice Brennan, who locked them up for trial.

Michael McAdams was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Hyatt, of the Nineteenth Ward, on the charge of garroting and robbing Mr. S. D. Moulton. The accused was committed for trial by Justice Brownell, of the Fourth District Police Court.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Beeseley stabbed Geo. Brown with a knife and injured him severely, on Tuesday night. He did it in Brown's house. Both parties are black. Beeseley was arrested by Sergt. Elder of the Sixth Ward Police, and committed to await the result of Brown's injuries. Brown is at the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale, Previous to Removal.—E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s New Store, Corner of Broadway and Broome-street, will be ready for occupation on the 15th day of March, and having a Special Stock of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of Closing Out the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling WILL DEFY COMPETITION:

White Dinner Services	249 pieces	$17 00
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets	11 pieces	4 75
Fancy Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Cut-Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut-Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Pipe-Stem Sherry Wines	Per dozen	1 33
Pipe-Stem Engraved Do	Per dozen	3 50
Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses	Per dozen	2 50

And Plated Ware, Cutlery, Gas-Fixtures, &c., in proportion. E. V. Haughwout & Co., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Goods purchased on Friday and Saturday *cannot be delivered* before the following Monday or Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to those Troubled with Humors.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

Kennedy's Scattering Ointment will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

Kennedy's Healing Ointment will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Chilly and Dusty Weather.—Brandreth's Pills are in a peculiar manner suitable to diseases of this climate, and especially this City. Their prompt and judicious use clears the system of those accumulations, often occasioned by suddenly checked perspiration, or great changes in the temperature, from hot to chilly weather, such as has recently been experienced, and by breathing air filled with dust, as it was in Broadway yesterday. Influenza is atmospherical; it floats in the air, it is breathed and taken into the circulation; poisons our blood, occasions chills, headaches, shivering, sneezing, running at the nose, sore throats, running from the eyes; and, if not speedily cured, lays the foundation for consumption. The use of Brandreth's Pills prevents this, and soon restores the health. Sold at Dr. Brandreth's principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits!

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The imitations of this famous perfume die as fast as they spring up. Public opinion strangles them at their birth, while this peerless cosmetic and refreshing scent increases in favor daily, and is becoming what it has been for fifteen years in Spanish America, the most popular of all floral essences. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night a grand entertainment will be given at this Theatre for the benefit of Mr. G. W. Taylor. No less than four pieces are to be given, viz.: "Excelsior," "Robert Macaire," "Red Gnome" and "William Tell," with singing and dancing. It would be unnecessary to urge our readers to attend friend Taylor's benefit when such powerful attractions are offered.

[Advertisement.]

The Imperial Photograph.—An entirely new application of the art is exhibited at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Nothing approaching the Imperial Photograph has ever before been produced in this country, and Mr. Brady commends them to the public as the highest result of the art thus far attained.

[Advertisement.]

Charles D. Fredericks, late Gurney and Fredericks, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The *comme il faut* establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. Goldsmith will open cheap classes in penmanship at his rooms, No. 362 Broadway, on Monday next. The economic season will be brief. Terms for ten lessons, $2 50. Ample time given to pupils. Applications received from 10 A. M. until — P. M. during the present week.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment and the King of Sardinia.—Permission was given by royal letters patent for the sale of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer on the leg.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The community are requested to compare specimens of the Imperial Photograph, made only at Brady's Gallery, with the newer productions of the camera which invite public attention and patronage.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Kane.—A superb Photographic portrait of Dr. Kane, made just after his return from the Arctic exploration, is on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph is produced at a very moderate cost, great improvements having taken place in the art within the past year.

[Advertisement.]

Fashionable Intelligence.—Know that Knox will introduce his Spring hat on Saturday morning. Also know, Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Shocking Accident from Burning Fluid—Inhuman Stupidity.

A servant-girl named Catharine Dwyer, employed in the family of Mr. Gilchrist, corner of Second and South Seventh streets, Brooklyn, was shockingly burned on Wednesday night, by burning fluid. At 10½ o'clock, after the other occupants of the house had retired, she was passing up stairs to her room, when the top of the lamp in her hand came off. The fluid took fire, caught to her clothes, and the flames enveloped her. Her limbs, face and neck were almost roasted in a short time. Mr. Gilchrist heard her cries of distress, and rendered all the assistance possible under the circumstances, but the unfortunate girl was so completely paralyzed by fear that she could not assist herself at all, or undoubtedly her injuries would have been less serious.

Drs. Brady and Dougherty were called in, and considering the injuries very dangerous, advised that she be taken to the County Hospital. Yesterday, she was placed in an old rickety wagon, in a cramped position, more dead than alive, and was started for the Hospital. While passing through Bedford-avenue, the wagon broke down, and the driver leaving [illegible] before the woman was again on her way to the Hospital. There is but little hope of her recovery, as the mismanagement and delay in reaching the Hospital have greatly aggravated her case, which was bad enough at the first.

Wallabout Flats.

The work of filling in the Government lands at the Wallabout, adjoining Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, is slowly and steadily, but surely progressing. There are about 400 acres to be filled up, upon which the water comes now at high tide. The contractor is now depositing 1,500 loads per day, but expects to increase the number to 2,000 loads a day when Spring opens. When the job is completed, Marine Barracks are to be erected and other extensive buildings are in contemplation. As a sanitary measure alone, the filling in of this mud flat is of great benefit to Brooklyn.

Result of a Bar-Room Fight.

It costs something in Brooklyn for a man to strike another without cause, even in a bar-room. A resident of "the lager-bier Ward," named Frank Swift, some weeks ago, entered a bar-room, and, of course, called for a drink. Imagining that some one in the room had insulted him, but not exactly knowing who it was, he dashed a glass of "Williamsburg brandy" (a villainous compound sold largely in New-York as pure Cognac) into the face of the man nearest to him. Calling for more of the same drink he then dashed glass and all into the face of another man, but not satisfied with this exploit he knocked him down with his fist and kicked him after he was down. Several parties present were sober enough to interfere and prevent a murder. The man thus brutally assaulted, whose name is Stephen Scammon, not relishing such treatment, and being withal a quiet, inoffensive man, commenced a suit against Swift for damages. The case came off in the City Court on Wednesday last, when an intelligent Jury mulcted Swift to the tune of $5,000 in damages. Good.

Thieves in Brooklyn.

Christian Hoffman was arrested yesterday by assistant Capt. Eagleston, of the Sixth District Police, and committed to answer a charge of grand larceny in stealing a horse from Mr. John Hoppe, of East New-York.

Officers are upon the track of Hoffman's partner in this crime.

Henry Ollendorf was committed yesterday, by Justice Morehouse, to answer a charge of stealing harness from the stable of Mr. Boyce, on Myrtle-avenue, near Graham street. The accused was arrested by officer Butler, of the Fourth District Police.

Samuel Jones was arrested for stealing boots from his employer, Philip Young, who keeps a store on Remsen-street, E. D.

House corner of Hudson-avenue and Marshall-street was robbed Tuesday night of a gold watch and chain, jewelry, and $80 in American coin, the whole valued at $250. A person has been arrested upon suspicion of being the burglar.

Two youths, named Malone and Salsy, were arrested yesterday by officer Parkman, of the Fourth District Police, and held to answer a charge of stealing chickens.

The house of Dr. Ware, on Fourth-street, near South Fourth, was robbed of a quantity of jewelry and other articles of value, on Tuesday last.

House No. 66 South First-street, occupied by H. D. Norris, was robbed, Wednesday, of spoons, $15, and a quantity of clothing.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 41 patients were admitted into this institution, and there were besides two births; 38 were discharged and 2 died, viz: Ann Marden, a native of Ireland, aged 19, and Thomas Smith, American, aged 48. Total number remaining 519.

Brooklyn City Court.

An order has been issued in this Court that hereafter applications for orders to show cause, made returnable in less than eight days, must set forth a sufficient reason in the affidavit for lessening the time.

Burglaries in Brooklyn.

The great increase of burglaries in Brooklyn has aroused some of the Police, and, determined to arrest somebody, they arrested four men on Wednesday on suspicion of being thieves. There were only five or six burglaries and larcenies reported during the 24 hours ending Wednesday evening.

Child Burned to Death.

A little child of Mr. Carrigan, corner of Hoyt and Butler streets, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday morning from burns received the day previous by its clothes taking fire.

An Unnatural Son.

Patrick Mahon, a sheepish scamp, was brought before Justice Smith, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for beating his mother.

☞ Coroner Snell yesterday held an inquest on the body of a colored woman named Mrs. Ashe, residing at No. 314 South Fourth-street, Brooklyn, found dead in her room early that morning. The verdict of the jury was death from apoplexy.

☞ One of the Brooklyn distilleries caught fire yesterday, but the fire was speedily extinguished. Water will not burn, it seems by this.

☞ A thief was caught on Wednesday in Brooklyn in the act of stealing a coat from Mayor Powell's store, on Fulton-street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Clergyman who was Said to Have Starved.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A paragraph has appeared in your paper, credited to the *Evening Post*, to the effect "that an Episcopal clergyman of Jersey City had lately died of want and starvation." Were there any foundation for this statement, the comment of your correspondent, that it was "a shame and scandal upon the Diocese to which he belonged, and to the Church at large," would be justly deserved.

This slanderous imputation upon the Episcopalians of Jersey City has been widely circulated, and it is due not only to them, but to the "Church at large," that its contradiction should have equal publicity.

The clergyman in question was the Rector of Trinity Free Church, a small parish established a year or two ago; and by the books of the Treasurer it appears that the amount received by the Rector for his support during the year ending September, 1856, was nine hundred and fifty-two dollars, ($952,) which, though not a large sum, was at least sufficient to provide the "*necessaries of life*." In November last, it having been stated that Mr. Douglass was "sick and in want," a collection for his benefit was made in one of the other churches in Jersey City, which, together with sums from other sources, and collections in his own parish up to Jan. 18, 1857, amounted to over five hundred dollars, ($500,) besides a large quantity of food and clothing. These payments can be proved by the most positive testimony, and go to show that it cannot justly be said of either the Free Church or the other churches here, that they suffered one of their clergymen to "die of starvation."

Statements have appeared in the Jersey City papers embodying the above facts, some of which are personally known to the writer of this communication, who, being unwilling that such undeserved odium should rest upon this community, hopes that nothing more will be needed to convince the public of the *utter falsity* of the rumor alluded to. TRUTH.

Jersey City, Feb. 26, 1857.

The Workhouse.

The building connected with the Hudson County Jail, which has been erected by the Chosen Freeholders, for a Workhouse, is completed. It is 100 feet long, 25 feet wide, and one story high. A 20-horse power steam-engine has been placed in the building, and the machinery and motive apparatus is being arranged for the commencement of the work. It will be a month yet before the steam-power can be used, as Passaic water, from the Jersey City Water Works, must first be introduced into the building. The Contractor is Mr. Sidney M. Layton, of Con-[illegible] section, who will [illegible] facturing buckles of all kinds, [illegible] ticles made of brass. He has [illegible] work upon a small scale by [illegible] in operation from 75 to 100 persons [illegible] in the Work House. The [illegible] Layton will save the County [illegible] annum. The board of prisoners [illegible] the County $1 75 per week. Mr. Layton agrees to board all of the prisoners who work for him at his own expense, and all others at $1 per week. He will give $6 per week and board to prisoners who, having served out their time, must remain in jail until they pay a fine and costs of Court. Prisoners have heretofore remained for months in jail at an expense to the County, after their term expired, for the want of a few dollars with which to pay a fine. Terms will be made with persons in jail who are not sentenced to labor for their services, as may be mutually agreed upon. The arrangement is an excellent one.

Day of Prayer for Colleges.

Yesterday, the last Thursday of February, being the day annually set apart by several of the religious denominations as a day of Prayer for the youth under training in the Colleges, Seminaries and other schools of learning, religious services were held in several of the Churches in Jersey City. At 11 o'clock A. M., there was a prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church; and at 3½ o'clock [illegible] eral Clergymen [illegible] the occasion. [illegible] gation of members of different churches on the same subject.

MARRIED.

Jaclard—Gibson.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 22, by Rev. James Millett, at No. 123 East 12th st., Mr. Augustus P. Jaclard to Miss Caroline G. Gibson, all of this City.

Webb—Conant.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 26, by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, J. Richards Webb, of New-York, to Elizabeth A., daughter of C. D. Conant, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Litchfield—Kellogg.—In Cazenovia, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. A. P. Smith, E. Everett Litchfield to Helen, daughter of James Kellogg, Esq., all of Cazenovia.

Bissell—Bennam.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, Nelson A. S. Bissell, of Lakeville, to Joanna, daughter of John Bennam.

Hallock—Aldrich.—At Upper Aquebogue, L. I., by Rev. E. Hale, Mr. John Hallock to Miss Sarah E. Aldrich, eldest daughter of John Aldrich, of the former place.

DIED.

Comaskey.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, Mrs. Elizabeth, the beloved consort of the late Henry Comaskey, in the 44th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, 54th st., between 9th and 10th avs., to St. Andrew's Church, corner City Hall place and Duane-st., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, at 11 o'clock. The funeral will leave the Church at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Shipley.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, Robert Morris, son of Robert and Margaret E. Shipley, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 157 East 18th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Ackinson.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Dr. Asher Ackinson, in the 62d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 238 Hudson st.

Hunsden.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, Arthur C. Hunsden, son of S. H. and Mary A. Hunsden, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from 67 Perry-st.

Dwight.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, Susan D., wife of Amos T. Dwight, and daughter of Leonard A. Daggett, Esq., of New-Haven, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 37 West 25th-st., on Friday, morning, at 9 o'clock. After which, her remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

Jarvis.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, Eliza, eldest daughter of George and Catharine Jarvis, aged 13 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 30 1st-st., near 2d-av.

Schroeder.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D. D., in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, with the clergy generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton-st. and Montague-place, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

Winant.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, after a painful illness of six weeks, Webster Winant, son of Daniel D. and Urania Winant, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 37 South 5th-st., without further invitation.

Dalley.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, Wm. Dalley, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Rapelyea, near Ferry-st.

Steele.—At Walton, Delaware Co., on Saturday, Feb. 21, Harriet, wife of Andrew W. Steele, in the 39th year of her age.

Miller.—At Knoxville, Ill., on Saturday, Feb. 7, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Julia P., wife of Rev. Wm. Y. Miller, and daughter of the late Wm. Phillips, Esq., of Phillipsburg, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 26.

$5,000 Indiana State 5s.	85	1000 Reading R. R...b30	81½
2,000 Virginia 6s........	92¼	500 do..........b3	81⅜
500 do........	93	100 do........	81⅜
7,000 Missouri St. 6s..s3	84¼	600 do........c	81½
10,000 do.......s30	84⅛	400 do........b60	81¾
10,000 do.......s60	84⅛	500 do........s10	81⅛
7,000 do........	84¼	100 do........stwk	81½
10,000 do........	84¼	300 Gal. & Ch. R. R..s15	105
3,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75..	87	61 do........	105
5,000 Hud. Riv. R 2d M.	85½	10 do........	102½
3,000 L.E.&W.2d M.bs.	44	150 do........b60	104
5,000 M. P. 1st M. Bs..	85½	60 Mil. & Miss. R. R..	67
21 National Bank.....	103¼	25 do........	67½
32 Bank of Com.......	105	60 Mich. Cen. R'd....	94½
32 Mech. B. Assoc'n...	101	150 do........	94⅝
26 Corn Ex. Bank.....	106	150 do........s30	94⅝
50 Com. Bank.........	98½	125 Mi. S. & N.Ia. R'd.c	75½
4 Park Bank..........	98½	350 do........c	75⅜
25 Ohio L. & T. Co.b5	98⅛	100 do........b10	76
50 Canton Co.........	23	100 do........s3	76
10 Penna. Coal Co.....	94½	400 do........	76
200 Cum. Coal Co.....c	18⅝	100 do........b60	76⅝
150 New-Jersey Zinc...	7	500 do........b60	77
50 Panama R. R.....	96	100 do........s60	76
200 N.Y. Cen. RR.....s3	90⅛	100 Ill. Cen. RR....	135½
350 do........b60	90⅛	500 do........b60	136⅛
120 do........	90½	100 do........	135½
410 do........s3	90⅝	50 do........b3	135½
200 do........s30	90	10 do........	136
200 do........b60	90⅜	150 do........b60	136¼
50 do........b3	90⅜	260 do........b3	135½
100 do........c	90⅜	100 Cleve & Pitts. RR.s3	53½
400 Erie Railroad...b30	57½	200 do........s3	53¾
725 do........	57½	300 do........b60	54⅛
15 do........	57¼	1290 Cleve. & Tol. RR..	74⅜
1000 do.......s6m	57	800 do........b3	74⅝
100 do........b3	57½	1100 do........b60	75
100 do........b30	57¼	100 do........s30	74⅜
400 do........b60	57⅜	100 do........s10	74⅜
100 do........b60	57¼	250 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	104¼
100 do........s3	57¼	75 do........	104
200 do........s30	57½	100 do........s60	103½
100 do........b30	57½	50 do........b30	104¼
150 do........s10	57½	20 La Cros. & M. R. R.	73⅜
100 do........b15	57⅜	30 do........	74½
50 Harlem R. Prefer..	50	200 do........s3	75
260 Harlem Rail.....b60	15	50 do........	75¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Miss. State 6s....	84½	400 N. Y. Cent. RR....	89⅞
6,000 do........4d	84⅞	50 do........b60	90
1,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	99	50 do........b30	89⅞
5,000 do........b3	99⅜	100 Ill. Central RR..s60	135
4,000 do........	99⅞	100 do........	135½
3,000 Hud. Riv. 3d mt.	68⅛	100 do........b15	135½
5,000 Erie R. R. bs. '75.	93⅞	20 Cleve & Pitts. R.R.	53
10 Metropolitan Bank.	116	300 Cle. & Toledo R.R.	74½
500 Cumb. Coal Co....	18⅝	100 do........b3	74
100 Canton Co.........	23⅝	35 Chic. & Rock I. R..	103½
5 Gal. & Chi. RR....	103⅛	100 do........b10	103½
250 do........b60	104	5 La Co. & Mil. R....	75⅛
200 Erie Railroad....s30	57⅜	50 do........b60	76⅝
60 do........	57½	100 do........	75
50 do........b10	57⅜	75 Mil. & Miss. R...s10	68⅛
300 do........	57¾	25 do........	69
100 do........b60	57⅞	200 Reading R.R.....b3	81⅛
150 do........s30	57	100 do........s10	81½
100 do........s3	57	100 do........s3	81½
150 do........	57⅛	50 Mich. Central R. R.	94¾
100 do.......b60	57⅛		

THURSDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

There was increased activity on the Stock Exchange to-day, and a very strong market at the early Board on the Western share list, with heavy transactions in New-York and Erie at yesterday's prices; mostly on contract. The stir in the Stock market for some days past has induced the employment of a considerable additional amount of money among the Brokers, and a number of demand loans being called in early in the forenoon by one or two banking establishments, there was less ease experienced for an hour or so in making up the wants of the day. The Discount houses were quiet, and the rates the same as on Wednesday. The momentary change in demand loans, however, was not without some influence at the second meeting of the Brokers, and the market for New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and one or two of the Western stocks fell off ¼@½ ⅌ cent., closing rather heavy. There was a further rise of 2 ⅌ cent. on Milwaukee and Mississippi shares, closing 69 ⅌ cent., and the same on La Crosse, which was done at 75½@75. Illinois Central Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent. better. State Stocks steady, with a larger offering of Missouris.

The following is to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $172,185; payments, $94,522; balance, $15,414,818.

We are assured that some injustice is done [illegible] to the [illegible] for Germany. [illegible] referring to the Congressional estimate of the crop; and, secondly, by the [illegible] qualifying sentence preceding the offensive remark about the trade at New-Orleans. We now understand the writer to have remarked, in the original, that the members of Congress who entered into the estimate were either planters themselves or could easily have been prevailed upon *for* such a small *favor* as lending their names to it; and not, as our translation had it, *by* a small *quantity*, &c. In the other instance, the reference to New-Orleans trade is, in the original, preceded by the acknowledgment that there are "many respectable houses who by their own knowledge and reliable and severe classification of Cotton, (or that of their efficient brokers,) are a high honor to the place," &c.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the Associated Press puts a new phase on the recent treaty with Mexico, the text of which has just been received at Washington. The novel question of lending money to a sister Government is here suggested for the first time, as a peace-measure in the history of our Republican Constitution. The exact nature of the consideration and the motives to the step have yet to be fully developed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The following is said to be a correct version of the new Mexican treaty. It contemplates a loan of $15,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are to be applied to the payment of American claims which are to be adjusted by a joint commission.

The remainder of the loan is unrestricted. Twenty per cent. of the Mexican customs receipts is to be appropriated for its payment. The treaty also contemplates a joint postal arrangement *via* Tehuantepec, as well as the transit of that route. There is no stipulation for the cession of any territory. Neither Congress nor the President has authority to contract a loan.

Annexed is a copy of the new coinage bill as it passed Congress:

AN ACT relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land-offices, at the rates of valuation following, that is to say, the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents, and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real, at five cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out or put in circulation, but shall be recoined at the mint. And it shall be the duty of the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary and proper to secure their transmission to the mint for recoinage, and the return or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and to prescribe such forms of accounts as may be appropriate and applicable to the circumstances; *Provided*, That the expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of recoinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid, from time to time, into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debts, are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made, from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall be seventy-two grains, or three twentieths of an ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper and twelve per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the mint, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time to time, purchase from the bullion fund of the mint the materials necessary for the coinage of such cent piece, and transfer the same to the proper operative officers of the mint to be manufactured and returned in coin. And the laws in force relating to the mint and the coinage of the precious metals, and in regard to the sale and distribution of the copper coins, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coinage herein provided for: *Provided*, That the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of this act, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to pay out the said cent at the mint in exchange for any of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and also in exchange for the former copper coins issued; and it shall be lawful to transmit parcels of the said cents, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositories, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange as aforesaid. And it shall also be lawful for the space of two years from the passage of this act and no longer to pay out at the mint, the cents aforesaid for the fractional parts of the dollar hereinbefore named at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half and six-and-a-quarter cents, respectively.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the director of the mint shall make his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury up to the 30th of June in each year, so that the same may appear in his annual report to Congress on the finances.

Approved February 21, 1857.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Feb. 26.

Failures, Assignments, &c.—The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c., 43 in all.

L. G. Stevens, Portland, Me., failed.
Arnold & Torrey, Farmington Falls, Me., failed.
F. W. Spear, Burlington, Vt., failed.
A. P. Roscoe, New-Haven, Vt., suspended and assigned.
Enoch Train & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended; liabilities large.
H. Lyman, Greenfield, Mass., reported suspended; liabilities $10,000, and compromising at 50 per cent.
E. V. Green, Westfield, Mass., assigned.
Christian Hoffman, Roxbury, Mass., failed.
E. D. Long, New-York City, suspended; liabilities $12,000, of which $7,000 is confidential; pays thirty cents.
Levi Chapman, New-York City, suspended.
Moore & Taylor, New-York City, assigned.
Jacques Polak, Jr., New-York City, suspended.
Lachlan & McBean, New-York City, suspended and assigned.
Le Roy W. Marsh, Buffalo, N. Y., assigned.
Meneelys Sons, West Troy, N. Y., assigned.
A. S. Rutherford, Troy, N. Y., suspended.
Ami Brewster, Troy, N. Y., failed.
Lyman H. Bennet, Amsterdam, N. Y., assigned to Green & Wemple.
N. C. Best, Calicoon, N. Y., suspended.
W. H. Dame, Jersey City, N. J., suspended.
Maul, Hebrew & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., suspended; liabilities $80,000; assets about $40,000.
Benjamin M. Bunker, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.
James L. Selfridge, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended; liabilities about $40,000.
J. F. Graff & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., failed; liabilities $10,000; assets about $8,500; pays seventy-five cents.
Christian Smith, Chambersburg, Penn., suspended.
Wesley, Starr & Sons, Baltimore, Md., failed.
Jas. B. Hawthorne & Co., Winchester, Va., failed.
B. C. Rosseau, Fairfax, C. H., Va., failed.
Clark, Locki, Charleston, S. C., assigned.
Wm. L. Neil, Burnt Store, Ark., suspended and reported sold out.
W. H. McAfee, Salvisa, Ky., assigned.
W. B. Preston, Columbus, Ohio, assigned.
Henry White, Lebanon, Ohio, assigned.
N. & I. S. Dike, Steubenville, Ohio, assigned.
Thomas Davis, Edinburg, Ind., failed and assigned.
I. V. Branham & Co., Franklin, Ind., suspended and sold out.
Thomas & Burchard, Franklin, Ind., failed.
John T. W. Murray, Janesville, Wis., suspended and sold out.
N. A. Hanks, Sextonville, Wis., suspended some time since.
H. E. Coleman, Cedar Falls, Iowa, suspended some time since.
R. D. Ferris, Lyons, Iowa, suspended and reported sold out.
McCune & Sinks, Sha-K'pay, Minn. T., assigned some time ago in consequence of loss by fire.
Thomas & Lathrop, Paper, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended; liabilities supposed to be very large.

We have the names of some fifteen or twenty merchants in London, Canada West, who have failed recently, which we do not publish, as they are mostly small concerns, and probably of no interest to merchants in the United States.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are plenty and heavy at $7 50@$7 62½; Pots are in light supply and moderate request at $7 62½@$7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are firm. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.@10¾c.; and Bahia, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

[illegible] saleable and steady, [illegible] Uplands, 13¾c.; do Gulf, [illegible] and other grades at proportionate prices [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is good, and prices show rather more steadiness for State and Western flour. We have heard of sales of about 9,500 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 [illegible]
Straight State	6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 [illegible]
Extra Missouri	7 [illegible]

Canadian is unaltered,—Superfine to extra commands $6 30@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,050 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is in fair demand and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,400 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 70@$9 and $8 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 75 for Fine to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, and is pretty firmly held. Sales have been reported since our last of about 10,500 bushels, including Western White on private terms; fair to good do. Red at $1 54@$1 60 and fair Southern White at $1 72 ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at 94c.@95c. ⅌ bushel. 2,900 bushels were purchased within the range. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 49c.@51c. for State; 46c.@48c. for Jersey, and 45c.@47c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is held at $1 18@$1 43 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel. 4,300 bushels, mostly common, were sold within the range. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn is sparingly inquired for at irregular prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 24,500 bushels, at 70c. for unsound, and 71c.@73½c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 70c.@73c. for new and old Yellow, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 750 bales River at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 18¾ for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate supply, and are selling, in lots, at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Unchanged. Stocks, reduced; demand, moderate; prices, very firm.

LEAD—Is quiet at old figures.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry exists for the leading kinds at uniform prices. New-Orleans, 70c.@72c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@50c.; new crop clayed Cuba, nominal, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We can report nothing really new in this line.

OILS—Are in limited demand, yet are generally held with firmness.

PROVISIONS—Pork attracts considerable attention at much higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$22 75 for old Mess; $[illegible] for new Mess; and $18 75@$19 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¼c.@11½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last reach about 375 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly Prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 310 bbls., at $[illegible] for new Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 [illegible] for extra Chicago do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $[illegible] ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $21@$22 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 18c.@25c. for Ohio; 18c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@28c. for prime to very choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request at 11¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—We heard of sales of about 180 tcs. ordinary to choice at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Supply ample; demand fair.

SUGARS—Are pretty actively sought after at full prices. The sales reported since our last embrace about 425 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 8¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is scarce and held at 12c. ⅌ lb. Demand limited.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of about 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, mostly at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipments were comparatively plenty, and shippers had any existing advantages. The reported engagements were moderate. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ tc.; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,500 bales—prices easier but not quotably lower. Middling, 12¾c.@13c. Sales for the last three days 13,000 bales. Receipts for the same period 23,500, against 26,000 for the same period last year. Mess Pork, $21. Lard, in kegs, 14¼c. Cotton freights to Liverpool ⅝d., and to Havre 1c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,000 bales. Prices are firmer, but quotations unchanged. Receipts to-day, 6,500 bales. Red Wheat, $1 4[illegible]. Pork firm and tending upwards. Corn—An advancing tendency, and is scarce. Freights very dull. Sterling Exchange, 7½ ⅌ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, ½ ⅌ cent. discount.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Cotton market was depressed to-day. Sales 700 bales, at a decline of ¼c.@½c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Thursday.—*First Board.*—$194 Sch. Canal Scrip, [illegible]; City 6s, 89¾; $5,000 Phila. & Sun. R. R. [illegible]; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 81¼; [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 86¾; $1,000 United States 6s, '67, 116¾; 10 Lehigh Scrip, 61½; 8 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Little Schuylkill Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 350 do., 40¾; 30 Catawissa Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 36¼; 3 Girard Bank, 11¾; 112 do., 11½; 5 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]; 1 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 65½; 3 N. Bank of Kentucky, [illegible]. *Closing Prices.*—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 37 | Sun sets...... 5 52 | Moon sets.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 3 8 | Gov. Island. 11 2[illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Ships Union, Davis, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Antelope, Clark, Havana, F. H. Whitmore; Josiah Bradlee, Harding, Boston, W. A. Sale & Co.; Hermann (Brem.), Raschen, Richmond, Pavenstedt & Schumacher; Rose Fisher, Johnson, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Pacific, Gardner, Cardenas, ——; Albertina, Barton, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.; L. [illegible], Cardenas, J. R. Dow.

Brigs Ocean Eagle, Bunce, St. Thomas, [illegible]; J. C. Nichols, Nichols, Sagua la Grande, [illegible]; Carver & Chase; Tavernier, Williams, Key West, [illegible]; Maitland; Marshal Ney, Lillie, Havana, J. W. [illegible] Co.; Washington, Maverick, Cardenas, J. R. Dow; Virginia, (Br.) Gray, Youghal Island, Hollins & [illegible].

Schooners Lydia Ann, Voorhis, [illegible]; Brunt & Slaght; J. Jones, Smith, Philadelphia, [illegible] McKee; Richmond, Blizard, Richmond, C. H. [illegible]; Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; A. J. De Rosset, Brewster, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Haxall, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; [illegible] Tidings, Henry, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; [illegible] City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; S. Cannon, Wilson, Baltimore, Philadelphia Guano Co.; Norfolk, Bedell, Appalachicola, R. Post; Charger, Rogers, St. Mary's, Dollner & Potter; Arctic, (Br.) Bent, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius; Wake, Wainwright, Wilmington, R. S. Powell; [illegible] Wallace, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; H. Neal, Ranscom, Porto Cabello, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloops W. D. Mangum, Russell, Taunton, master; Oak, Jerrell, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; Lady Lake, Brewster, Norwalk, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Ship Harriet, (of Bath,) Bassett, Leghorn Jan. 14, and Gibraltar 10th, with marble, rags, &c., to master—has 21 steerage passengers.

Brig Judith Somes, (of Mount Desert,) Raymond, Attakapas, La., 21 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Hannah, of Plymouth, for Richmond.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Mahony, Hillsboro, N. B., via Provincetown 16 ds., with building stone to T. Wallace.

Schr. Gun Rock, Hunt, Lubec, 10 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Griffin, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Ryder, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Caroline, Townsend, Virginia, with oysters.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.

WIND—Fresh, from N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Mandarin, Perit, Shanghae. Barks Lamartine, Thatcher, New-Orleans; J. Denham, Davis, Mobile; Eliza Barss (Br.,) Wellington, Cienfuegos. Brigs Morancy, Hill, Nuevitas; Elmore, ——; Olive, Perkins, Nuevitas; Whitaker, Perry, Guayama; Waterloo, Behen, Lisbon; H. H. McGilvery, ——; Tiberias, [illegible] Jacksonville.

Also, ship Antelope, Clark, Havana. Barks Mercedita, Partridge, Lisbon; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Morrison, Cape Town; Albertina, Barton, Havana; Martha Ann, [illegible], Cardenas. Brig Umpire, Bragdon, Mayaguez, P. R.

Below.

Three masted schr. Only Daughter.—(By pilot boat G. Steers, Bix Six.) Also, 2 barks in the offing.

Memoranda.

The steamtug W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard, arrived at 12 M. to-day, from 35 miles off shore, and reports no inward-bound square-rigged vessels in sight.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 26—Arr., barks T. P. [illegible], Mobile; Belsena, Charleston; Cordelia, [illegible]